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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Sunny, perhaps shower. Temp. 65-75 (75-85). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Sunny and dry. Temp. 55-65 (75-85). Sunday, similar. CHAN-  
NEL: Sunny. ROME: Sunny, perhaps shower. Temp. 65-75 (75-85). Sunday, similar. NEW YORK: Sunny, perhaps shower. Temp. 65-75 (75-85). Sunday, similar.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

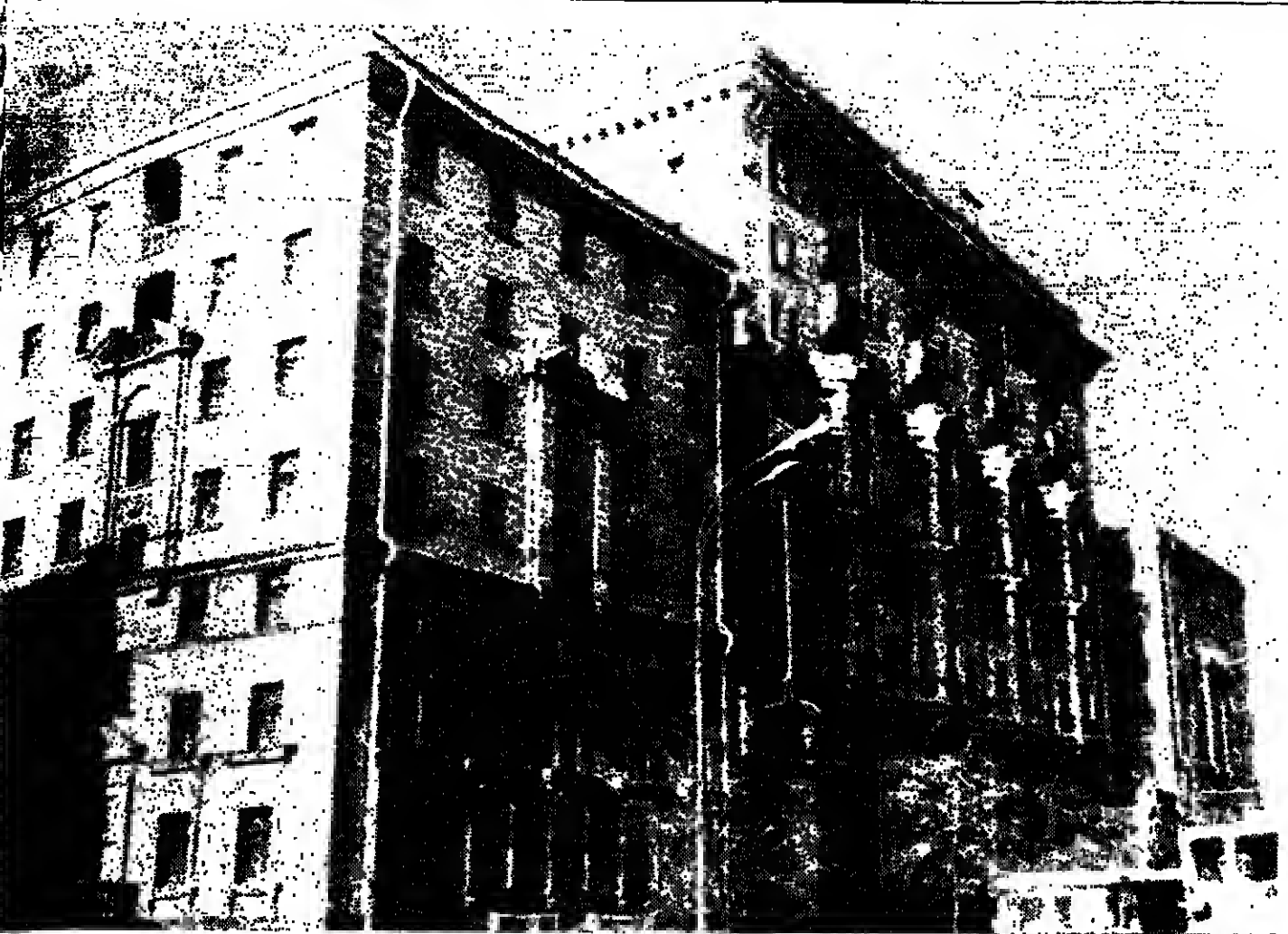
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Established 1887

Austria	12.5	Kenya	57.2
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	27.2
Denmark	55.0	Luxembourg	20.1
Egypt	40.0	Morocco	25.0
France	22.0	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	25.0	Nigeria	70.0
Greece	18.0	Norway	3.0
India	100.0	Portugal	20.0
Iran	150.0	Spain	40.0
Italy	18.0	Sweden	27.0
Japan	100.0	Switzerland	10.0
Kenya	57.2	Turkey	10.0
Lebanon	27.2	U.S. Military (in)	50.0
Luxembourg	20.1	Yugoslavia	20.0
Morocco	25.0		
Netherlands	15.0		
Nigeria	70.0		
Norway	3.0		
Portugal	20.0		
Spain	40.0		
Sweden	27.0		
Switzerland	10.0		
Turkey	10.0		
U.S. Military (in)	50.0		
Yugoslavia	20.0		



The U.S. Embassy in Moscow, a favorite target of Soviet electronic espionage attempts.

## Electronic Espionage Devices Are Found In Secret Shaft at U.S. Embassy in Moscow

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP) — Espionage devices were discovered in the U.S. Embassy here last week concealed in a secret shaft that led to a tunnel and a Soviet apartment building, where U.S. officials found a Russian in a room full of electronic equipment, it was learned today.

The shaft, which was discovered late last week, stretched from the top floor of the eight-floor south wing to the basement. Security men checking hand radiators discovered the bugs.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Tom Reston confirmed that devices of an intelligence-gathering nature were found and that a protest had been lodged with the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

The south wing houses mainly junior employees and does not have a high security rating. But U.S. diplomats were concerned that the equipment that was found could have been used to monitor the neighboring central wing.

This central wing contains the embassy's political and military sections and the offices of Ambassador Malcolm Toon. It was seriously damaged by a fire last August, but is now mostly rebuilt.

Strange Wires Found  
The sources said that men checking hand radiators in one of the apartments on the fourth or fifth floor of the south wing found a wire that they did not think belonged there.

The wire led to the shaft and U.S. officials traced it to the top of the building where they found an aerial, the sources said. Then they followed it down to a tunnel that passed under a room where Soviet employees who clean the embassy are allowed to change their clothes.

The embassy reinforced its Marine Corps security guard on the roof and at least at one point along the tunnel as early as last Saturday in case the Russians realized their system no longer was secure, the sources said.

A cat and mouse game involving the tunnel began with U.S. officials removing a brick at night only to find it replaced the following morning.

Eventually, U.S. officials made their way along the tunnel to a nearby building and found a room where a Russian was sitting in front of a bank of electronic consoles and other equipment. He fled, the sources said.

Embassy officials had not previously been aware of the existence

of the shaft, they said. The embassy building, a former Soviet apartment bloc, was handed over to the United States in 1952.

The sources said that it appeared that the devices had been regularly maintained by the Russians. This would have involved penetration of the embassy through the tunnel and the shaft, they said.

They added said that this was why the security guard was increased. U.S. officials did not want the Russians to think that they had any chance of removing the gear once they had been found out.

U.S. officials are assessing the damage it did to security and puzzling over how the gadgetry works.

Although the exact nature of the equipment was unknown, an official said that it apparently was not limited to eavesdropping devices.

**Serious studies of acid rain are producing some grim, pernicious prospects: perhaps the most serious environmental dilemma of the century.**

## 'Everytime It Rains...' Maybe Acid Is Falling

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — Everytime it rains, it is not pennies from heaven but corrosive acid that is showering down on the earth.

Much of it is sulfuric acid, pumped into the atmosphere largely by coal-burning electric power plants, and it drifts to all corners of the globe. The menace of "acid rain," as it is called in the environmental-science field, is certain to be discussed increasingly if coal moves into the pre-eminent energy position sought for it by the Carter administration.

Acid rain is attacking fish life, making lakes sterile, marring forest production and penetrating soil and snowcaps.

The first serious studies of acid rain are producing some grim and pernicious prospects for the future, Leon Dochinger told a conference of environmental officials here yesterday. "It is perhaps the most serious environmental dilemma of the century," Mr. Dochinger said. "We are talking about sulfur and nitrogen oxides, which come from coal burning and automobiles, from natural sources such as volcanoes and forest fires." Mr. Dochinger is an air-pollution specialist for the Department of Agriculture. He is co-author of a new paper on acid rain, from which he read at an Environmental Protection Agency research conference.

Gene Likens, of Cornell University, Norman Glass of an EPA branch in Corvallis, Ore., and Mr. Dochinger have reached these findings, among others:

- Rainwater, particularly in the Eastern United States, has become increasingly acidic in the last 15 years.
- Bodies of fresh water in the Northeast, in Eastern Canada and in Northern Europe are endangered by acid rainfall. In Norway and Sweden, the problem is acute. Fish populations, principally trout and salmon, are declining in acidified Scandinavian lakes. The same thing is happening in New York's Adirondack mountain lakes — acidity is up and many of the lakes have virtually no fish life.

There is a strong belief, although not entirely documented, that acid rain is impairing forest growth. The rate of growth has declined in the Northeast and in Scandinavia since 1950 and it is thought that the rain is a factor.

"The entire Eastern United States is being inundated by acid precipitation, and it has grown during the last 17 years," Mr. Dochinger said. "But we still have a long way to go to know about the chemistry of this acidity in the United States." Mr. Dochinger said that "most" of the pollutants from the burning of fossil fuels "are being transported long distances" so that no place is immune from the acid rain.

The Moscow embassy historicaly has been a target of Soviet espionage. In 1964, the State Department disclosed that at least 40 microphones were found hidden in the walls of the embassy.

In 1960, a microphone was found in the eagle's beak of a U.S. seal on an embassy office wall. Later, during a United Nations debate on the U-2 spy incident, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge displayed the seal when countering Soviet charges of U.S. spying.

Mr. Mobutu is said to have alleged that the Belgians broadcast claims made by an anti-Mobutu movement that there had been more trouble in northeastern Zaire. Reports of such unrest came through a communiqué of one of the groups opposed to Mr. Mobutu.

He reportedly said that Belgium's attitude could "jeopardize Belgian-Zairian relations." The news agency said that the

U.S. officials are assessing the damage it did to security and puzzling over how the gadgetry works.

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Technical Assessment  
"We're still trying to figure this puzzle out," the official said. "We're doing a technical assessment of the problem right now. But it might take some time to determine precisely how it [the equipment] works."

Diplomatic sources here said that the electronic equipment could have been there since the 1950s when the U.S. government first leased the building from the Russians.

A source said that the equipment might never have been found if special U.S. crews had not been sent to Moscow to repair damage to the embassy caused by last year's fire.

"They suggested a thorough sweep of the embassy and we're glad they did," the source said.

The discovery also raised new questions about what Russian firemen might have done when they entered restricted parts of the building to fight the blaze.

But an official in Washington said that a link between the fire and the spy equipment was remote.

The official said that a connection between the equipment and the low-level microwaves that the Russians have beamed at the embassy was more likely.

Power Supply  
Some officials have speculated that the microwave bombardment could be connected with intelligence-gathering activities, possibly supplying power to spy equipment concealed in the embassy.

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## U.S. Said to Freeze SALT; Carter Adamant on Denial

By Robert G. Kaiser  
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The United States has decided to freeze the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, effectively precluding an agreement this summer with the Soviet Union, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

The decision stems from the Carter administration's analysis of the domestic and international political climates, according to sources close to the president and in key government agencies.

Authoritative sources said that the net effect of the new administration tactics on the talks would be the rejection of new Soviet proposals during the freeze.

Unsatisfactory Proposal  
A White House official said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made a new proposal last week on one of the outstanding issues, but that it was "less than satisfactory." The official said: "We told them it was not enough. They are going to have to do most of the coming from here on out."

The official characterized the administration sources reporting the freeze as persons who "think we are being too tough."

According to other reliable sources, the administration has calculated that it would be a domestic political mistake to sign a SALT agreement in the present atmosphere, during a congressional election year and with Mr. Carter under pressure from hard-line critics.

The administration also reckons that freezing the talks can be useful domestically and with the Russians in implying strong displeasure with Soviet and Cuban policies in Africa, these sources said.

### An Angry President

WASHINGTON, June 2 (HT) — President Carter, pledging to push aggressively for a new arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, today angrily denied a report in The Washington Post that he has placed a freeze on the negotiations.

"This story is totally inaccurate," he said. "It damages our country; it damages the credibility of our government, which has not changed since I came in office, that is, to proceed aggressively with SALT discussion."

The newspaper stood by its copyrighted story, written by Robert Kaiser, a specialist in U.S.-Soviet affairs, and Walter Pincus, a prize-winning investigative reporter. After the president's statement, Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Post, said: "We still believe that our information is correct... that recent decisions taken by the administration have had the effect of freezing SALT negotiations in such a way that agreement this summer is precluded."

"He was about as angry as I've ever seen him," said press secretary Jody Powell, describing President Carter. Mr. Powell said the president telephoned him at 7 a.m. and then arranged to meet with the press in his Oval Room office to denounce the article personally — a step unprecedented in his administration. Mr. Carter said that his objective was "to conclude a [SALT] treaty as early as possible, without delay because of other considerations and to make sure that that treaty, when concluded, was in the best interests of our country."

Mr. Carter, who ignored attempts by reporters to ask questions, said that the possibility of a freeze on SALT negotiations was never discussed, "even informally." He said that he understood that "inadvertent inaccuracies" sometimes would creep into news accounts and added that he accepted that. "But this morning," he said, "there was an example that I think was serious enough to warrant a direct appearance before you by the president of the United States."

Mr. Carter said: "Before this story was published, the reporters were informed that the story was totally inaccurate. The editors decided to go ahead with it anyway."

But this approach is hotly disputed inside the government. Sources in several agencies blame Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national

security adviser, for persuading the president to adopt tactics that could jeopardize a new SALT agreement.

One risk perceived by some officials is that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who is in frail health and who is regarded throughout the administration as an important supporter of SALT, might not survive the U.S. freeze in the talks.

A second risk is that the Russians, with or without Mr. Brezhnev, could decide that they are fed up with U.S. decisions to put off SALT agreements just as they appear to be within reach.

Fired administration behaved similarly in 1976 after the Soviet Union sharply increased its aid to leftist forces in Angola.

Authoritative sources said that although there are three issues still unresolved in the negotiations, only one requires substantive bargaining; the other two would fall into place if the first were resolved.

Until recently, U.S. planners had been counting on a U.S.-Soviet summit this summer in the United States — but outside Washington — at which Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev could have completed the SALT negotiations.

Summit Deemed Premature  
But the White House decided last month, on the eve of Mr. Gromyko's visit to the United States, that a summer summit would be premature.

As a result, the Gromyko visit — once thought of as the last important step in the path to the summit and a new SALT pact — instead became the forum for the new U.S. strategy.

That strategy, sources said, was described in a televised interview Sunday by Mr. Brzezinski, who said: "We have made, it seems to me, very proper, balanced [SALT] proposals. If they are accepted, we

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## 5 Killed in Bombing of Jerusalem Bus

### PLO Claims Responsibility

JERUSALEM, June 2 (AP) — A bomb ripped apart a Jerusalem bus during the pre-Sabbath afternoon rush hour today, killing 5 persons and wounding 23 in the deadliest terrorist attack in Jerusalem this year, police said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut claimed responsibility for the bombing. Its statement, distributed by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, did not say which guerrilla faction carried out the attack.

A police spokesman said that the dead were a 12-year-old boy, an 18-year-old man, two 15-year-old girls and a U.S. citizen from Baltimore named Richard Fishman. At least six persons were listed in critical condition.

Israel Radio reported an 81mm mortar shell was the explosive device used in the bus bomb.

Near Yad Vashem  
The blast occurred shortly after 1 p.m. as the bus entered the affluent Bayit Vegan neighborhood of West Jerusalem, just opposite Yad Vashem, Israel's memorial to the six million Jewish victims of the Nazis.

The bomb blew off the rear of the vehicle, curled up the roof into 6-foot jagged strips and splintered the windshield of a bus following behind.

It was the 11th terrorist incident in Jerusalem this year. In previous bombings 3 persons died and more than 50 were wounded. A bomb explosion on a bus Feb. 15 killed 2 and wounded 48.

The worst terrorist attack on Israel's 30-year history took place on March 11 when Palestinian guerrillas attacked a bus on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, killing 35 Israelis. That raid was followed by Israel's March 15 invasion of southern Lebanon to eliminate Palestinian bases.

Attacks Continued  
The assaults have continued, however, often involving easily disguised bombs left on buses. On April 26 two West German volunteer workers were killed when a pipe bomb was thrown into a bus in Nabulus on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

On May 20, passengers waiting to board an El-Al Israeli airline flight to Tel Aviv from Paris' Orly airport were attacked in the boarding area. Several French passengers were wounded in the assault but the three Palestinian guerrillas were killed by French and El-Al security men. Two French policemen also were killed.

Vance, Huang Confer  
NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met today with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua for what U.S. officials described as a routine consultation.



Wreckage of bus after the terrorist bombing attack in Israel.

## '76 Death of U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon

### Only Terrorist Tied to Slaying of Envoy

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 2 (HT) — An Arab terrorist killed in a shoot-out at Orly Airport two weeks ago has been tentatively linked to the murder of an American ambassador two years ago in Beirut.

The man was identified as Mahmud Awada, 25, a Lebanese member of a clandestine leftist organization set up by George Habash, leader of the hard-line Palestinian guerrilla Rejection Front.

According to Al-Manar, a London-based Arab newspaper, Awada headed a squad that murdered Francis Meloy Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, and his economic counselor, Robert Waring, after

seizing their car at a roadblock in 1976 during the Lebanese civil war.

The newspaper has in the past carried accurate information about Rejection Front groups.

Knowledgeable sources here confirm that Awada's name appeared in earlier secret investigations into the deaths of the two diplomats, and they said that U.S. anti-terrorism services have been notified of his role in the attack on Orly.

A year ago, U.S. sources said that Mr. Meloy's killers had been identified and were at large in southern Lebanon.

Awada — known to the French authorities as a militant leftist — entered France on May 10. The authorities suspect he obtained arms in Paris from a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang who was arrested the next day trying to leave the country and was later extradited to West Germany.

International logistical cooperation has existed between the Baader-Meinhof gang, the Japanese Red Army and George Habash's organization since a terrorist summit held in 1972 in a refugee camp outside Tripoli, Lebanon.

Awada belonged to Mr. Habash's Lebanese underground group, the Socialist Labor Party, which has long been believed responsible for the deaths of the American diplomats in Beirut.

The Orly attack in the El Al lounge apparently was intended to copy the massacre of passengers at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport executed in 1972 by the Japanese Red Army on behalf of Mr. Habash's Palestinian movement. In the Orly attack, the Socialist Labor Party adopted the cover name "Sons of South Lebanon." Al-Manar said.

The Orly attack was foiled in a shoot-out in which French police and El Al security men gunned down three terrorists.

PARIS, June 2 (HT) — French and Chadian troops, backed by repeated strikes of French fighter-bombers, destroyed a 1,000-man insurgent force in Chad today, military sources said.

The guerrillas, operating some 750 miles from their bases in the northern Tibesti mountains, are equipped with more than 150 vehicles.

To escape, they need stocks of fuel that they have hidden in the desolate terrain, and the French Jaguars have been seeking out these caches with infra-red instruments to destroy them from the air.

Frolinat controls about 80 percent of the territory of Chad.

Foreign Legionnaires, marines and French-trained Chadian forces captured large amounts of sophisticated Soviet armament after the two-day battle, which blocked an attempt by insurgent forces to mount an attack on the capital, N'Djamena, sources said.

The rebels, of the Chad National Liberation Front, or Frolinat, were trapped in a large palm grove in a rocky plateau outside of Djedda, a desert town they had captured, sources said.

Sources said that the capture of Djedda, near the government-held fortress of Ati, 290 miles northeast of the capital, was the bloodiest battle of the war.

A rebel spokesman claimed that his movement's forces shot down a second Jaguar fighter-bomber.

The Frolinat guerrillas launched a surprise attack on Ati earlier this month and were beaten off with the help of the 1,500 French troops stationed in Chad.

The fighting has been going on in

## Zaire Reportedly Threatens to Break Belgium Ties

BRUSSELS, June 2 (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has threatened to break diplomatic relations with Belgium, the Zaire press agency, AZAP, reported today.

Mr. Mobutu reportedly said last night that he had given his Foreign Ministry precise instructions "to lodge a strong protest with the Belgian government" which, he said, offered radio and television facilities "to the enemies of the Zairian people."

Meanwhile, Morocco announced today that it would send

troops to help Zaire fight the rebels in Shaba province, Reuters reported.

[The decision by King Hassan follows a visit to Morocco earlier this week by Mr. Mobutu, who had sought military aid.]

The Belgians have reportedly broadcast statements by leaders of Mr. Mobutu's opposition who are living here in exile.

The agency quoted Mr. Mobutu as saying that his opponents were "those who are responsible for the massacre of numerous Belgian nationals in Kolwezi and who contin-

ue to receive from Belgium a hospitality which is in contradiction with the friendship Belgian authorities always claim to feel for my country."

"How is it possible to improve relations with a country when the official Belgian radio carries false information all day and thus offers a forum to the assassins and highway bandits?" Mr. Mobutu was quoted.

He reportedly said that Belgium's attitude could "jeopardize Belgian-Zairian relations." The news agency said that the

ruling Popular Revolutionary Movement might decide to recall the Zairian ambassador from Belgium.

Mr. Mobutu is said to have alleged that the Belgians broadcast claims made by an anti-Mobutu movement that there had been more trouble in northeastern Zaire. Reports of such unrest came through a communiqué of one of the groups opposed to Mr. Mobutu.

Zaire was reported quiet, "except in Kolwezi," the site of troubles two weeks ago.



## Syria Ready to Help in South

## Lebanon Security Plans Made

By Marvin Howe  
BEIRUT, June 2 (NYT) — The presidents of Lebanon and Syria agreed yesterday on new measures to restore Lebanese authority in the southern part of the country, which was occupied by Israel in March and is to be evacuated by the Israelis on June 15.

There was no final communiqué after the two-day summit meeting in the Syrian port of Latakia, but from various public statements it was clear that the Syrians, who ended the 1975-1976 Lebanese civil

war and restored general order in the northern and central parts of the country, are now ready to help the Lebanese in the south.

The UN peacekeeping forces, currently in parts of the southern border area already evacuated by the Israelis, yesterday reported activities by all sides "contrary to both the letter and spirit" of the UN mandate.

A UN spokesman warned against continued armed infiltration from the north, the exchange of hostile actions by parties in the

northeast and the consolidation of positions by parties and interests where the Israelis have not yet withdrawn.

This was an allusion to recent infiltrations by Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese leftist allies, shooting between Lebanese Christian rightist forces and the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces, and movements by Israeli troops and their Lebanese rightist allies.

The UN spokesman at the headquarters of the peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon declared there was "a serious escalation" of the clashes in that area.

At the close of yesterday's talks, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said that agreement had been reached on the need for the Lebanese army to move into south Lebanon to restore national sovereignty. However, he gave no details.

**Army Called Unready**  
Military sources close to the Lebanese command have said the army is not yet ready to take on any delicate missions. The army's only large unit, an Moslem-Christian line during the civil war, and efforts to restructure an "integrated" force have been slow to take hold.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis spoke circumspectly of "increased coordination" between Syrian-led Arab deterrent forces and Lebanese security forces.

But in Beirut, press reports from Latakia said yesterday that the two presidents had agreed that the restructured Lebanese army would begin assuming security duties in southern Lebanon and the Beirut area on June 15.

The radio of the Phalange, Lebanon's leading Christian rightist party, went even further, quoting "sources close to the Lebanese delegation" and said that Syrian and Lebanese troops would be deployed in the south.

**Troop Positions**  
The report said the Syrians would move to the strategic Qasmieh bridge, to an army barracks at Tyre that is headquarters for the French UN troops, and to Arqoub in the southeast, where most of the Palestinian guerrillas have regrouped. Also, according to the Phalange report, 200 Lebanese troops would be deployed south of the Litani River, which was the northern limit of the Israeli invasion.

The Phalange report could not be confirmed. If true, analysts said, it would represent a major change in political attitudes.

First, the Israelis have warned in the past that they would not tolerate Syrian forces south of the "red line" which coincides with the Zaharani River.

More recently, however, when the Syrians refrained from supporting the Palestinians against the Israeli invasion, Israel was said to have given the Syrians the green light to move south to the Litani River, but to have been refused by Damascus.

**Syrian Position**  
Syria, which has a political alliance with the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid lip service to the Palestinian guerrillas' struggle against the Israelis but said publicly it could not be drawn into a war for which it was not prepared.

The Syrian position has become increasingly difficult as pressures mount inside Lebanon to curb the Palestinian armed presence here, generally considered the cause for the Israeli invasion. The pressures come particularly from the Christian rightists, but also from conservative Moslems.

The Lebanese Parliament has demanded an end to all armed Palestinian activity, as well as the disarming of all groups except the Lebanese army. However, although the PLO has agreed to curb its activities here, it refuses to disarm and claims it has the right to an armed presence under the 1969 Cairo accords. Damascus is known to be urging the PLO to "make adjustments" to ease tensions with the Lebanese.

**Different Tack Urged on Snarl of NATO Arms**  
WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI) — Differences among NATO weapons systems — one of the biggest challenges facing the alliance — can be tackled by making the systems adaptable to use by any member, says Rep. W.C. Daniel, D-Va.

After the two-day NATO conference in Washington, Rep. Daniel said proposals by some NATO nations to standardize all the member equipment are impractical.

"Standardization is easy to explain but will be difficult — if not impossible — to implement. The British will insist on British-made equipment, the West Germans on West-German-made, and so on," Rep. Daniel, chairman of a subcommittee on NATO standardization, said yesterday.

"It is ridiculous, for example, that the allies cannot service each other's airplanes," he said. "Ridiculous, but true."

"By developing such items as common starting units, ammunition and jet fuels, along with some cross-training, the problems will not be cured but they will certainly be improved," he said.

**Pot Found in Police Plot**  
MEXICO CITY, June 2 (UPI) — Police have uprooted a marijuana field found in the gardens surrounding the Police and Traffic Administration headquarters here.



HAPPY ANNIVERSARY — The French submarine Ouessant arrives at the base in Groton, Conn., to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S.-French alliance of the American Revolution.

## All-African Force Sought

## Final French Troops to Return Home

From Wire Dispatches  
PARIS, June 2 — The French Foreign Legion paratroopers in Zaire's Shaba province will be flown to their bases in Corsica beginning on Wednesday, the office of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today.

A communiqué said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ordered the airlift to be used to take food and medicines to the hard-hit population of the Kolwezi region — presumably on the outward flight.

The 600 paratroopers went to Zaire in requisitioned French airliners two weeks ago to help rescue white expatriates held hostage by rebels who had overrun the Kolwezi area.

It was assumed that the troops would again be flown in French planes.

The legionnaires' vehicles and heavy weapons were taken to Zaire in a separate airlift of the U.S. Air Force. The president's office and the Defense Ministry declined to

indicate how the equipment would be brought back.

The United States plans to fly in the first all-African peacekeeping force which the French are trying to assemble, officials in Washington said last night, although the airlift was characterized as still tentative.

"The French are clearly taking the lead in this," said a source last night in describing the effort to assemble a force of Moroccan, Senegalese and other Africans to keep the peace in Zaire.

If the French succeed in putting together a force of African officers and troops, sources said, the United States is ready to fly them into Zaire.

The U.S. role in the evacuation and replacement operations would be limited to providing airlift and supplies, not combat troops or advisers, U.S. officials said.

**Paris Meeting**  
Representatives from Belgium, Britain, France, the United States and West Germany are to meet in Paris on Monday to discuss ways to organize a pan-African force.

If such a force is flown to Zaire, U.S. officials conceded last night, this would put a different character on the upcoming meeting.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told The Washington Post on Monday that President Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had agreed the previous Friday to help African nations against "destabilizing external influences, we will help them and back them."

Although other NATO leaders, notably British Prime Minister James Callaghan, reacted coolly to a peacekeeping force, the U.S. readiness to airlift one to Zaire indicates that Mr. Carter was not dissuaded by arguments raised during the recent two-day NATO summit.

Belgium, meanwhile, announced yesterday that it was sending new troops to Zaire to replace its 600 paratroopers in Shaba province.

**British Couple Slain on Riviera**  
MOUGINS, France, June 2 (UPI) — Retired London businessman Maurice Moss, 71, and his 64-year-old wife were found slain in their luxury villa at this Riviera resort last night, police said today.

Investigators said that the murders had broken a safe from the wall of the wardrobe and had taken it.

The bodies were in an advanced state of decomposition and an autopsy was ordered, police said.

## English-Speaking Businessmen Deplore the Change

## Quebec's French-Only Law Widened to Signs, Ads

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, June 2 (NYT) — In a few weeks, The Bagel Shop on St. Viateur Street may have to be known as something else — La Boutique du Bagel, maybe? But its owner, Meyer Lewkowicz, said that he is waiting for a letter before making a move.

Mr. Lewkowicz, who has been making and selling bagels at the same address for more than 20 years, is caught, like other non-French-speaking businessmen, in the latest phase of Quebec's drive to become "la France du nord."

After having provoked protests and civil disobedience by limiting access to English-language schools, the provincial government will require that all signs, business forms, advertising and labels be in French starting July 3.

**Controversial Law**  
The government hopes to make the surroundings reflect the French character of 80 percent of the population and to hasten the day when French becomes effective and fundamentally in Quebec the language of economic life, as one high official said.

The changes are required by Law 101, one of Canada's most controversial pieces of legislation, which was adopted by the Quebec Assembly last August.

"The law establishes the right of the French-speaking majority to live and work in French," said Raymond Gosselin, head of the Office of the French Language. "It is a law that is necessary for social peace in Quebec." His office, established by Law 101, employs about 260 persons and has a budget of \$8 million.

Starting July 3, all commercial signs in English must be changed to French. Bilingual signs may be kept until Sept. 1, 1981. Product labels must be in French, although they can be accompanied by an English version if the French predominates. In general, all advertising and company names must be in French.

Reactions have ranged from uncertainty to defiance, especially among publishers and sellers of English books. Theoretically, they will not be able to send out notices of publications in English without express request from customers.

Mr. Gosselin said, however, that the law provides for exceptions for cultural activities of ethnic groups, and that in this case the English-speaking community would be considered an ethnic group. Stores serving ethnic groups may also use bilingual signs.

Exempt are religious, political, ideological or humanitarian messages from nonprofit groups and advertising in non-French news publications and broadcasts.

The Continental Galleries of Fine Arts in the center of the city is planning to change its sign, but an employee said that 90 percent of its customers speak English. "It would make more sense to be bilingual to take care of all kinds of customers," she said.

Officials acknowledge that there are gray areas, complications and contradictions. Trademarks registered before the law was passed can be used, even if they are in English. But those registered since then must be in French. For example, Burger King Corporation, which wants to enter the Quebec market, did not register its trademark in time. It reportedly has not found a satisfactory French equivalent. The registration of trademarks, however, is a federal responsibility, and a constitutional challenge is expected to the Quebec law.

**Misinformation Deplored**  
Because of the trouble provoked by the law's educational provisions, flexible and diplomatic enforcement is being tried.

Mr. Gosselin deplored the misinformation about Quebec's aims and

## 3 Killed, Ambassador Safe

## Madrid Gunmen Hit Turkish Envoy's Car

MADRID, June 2 (AP) — Three terrorists believed to be Armenian today fired into the windshield of the Turkish ambassador's limousine at a stoplight here, killing his wife, brother-in-law and a chauffeur, police said.

The ambassador, Zeki Kuneralp, was in the embassy when the three young men, all dressed in blue coveralls and one wearing a red hooded cape, opened up with pistols on his beige Mercedes, which was bound for the Prado museum.

Witnesses said that the terrorists fired from a car and fled on foot. But one witness said that the men had been loitering on foot at a corner near the embassy before the attack.

Eight empty shells were found nearby, witnesses said, and one stray bullet broke a window of an apartment building. Police said that the Mercedes crashed into a parked car during the attack. It was not clear whether the chauffeur had tried to take evasive action or had lost control when he was shot.

The ambassador's wife, Nekla, was dead on arrival at a hospital. The body of his brother-in-law, Basir Balcioglu, a former Turkish diplomat, lay across the back seat of the car for more than an hour before it was removed.

The married chauffeur was a Spaniard, Antonio Torres Olmedo. An hour after the incident, the

French news agency here said that it received a call from a man who said that the shooting was done by commandos of "The Justice of Armenian Genocide."

The agency reported that the anonymous caller, speaking accented Spanish, said that the killings were "justice for Armenians exterminated in Turkey." Thousands of Armenians were killed during mass deportations in Turkey, early this century, and exiled Armenians have made sporadic attacks against Turkish officials ever since.

Spain's security director, Mariano Nicolas, said that an extensive manhunt for the killers had been ordered.

**Gunmen Uninformed**  
Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Kuneralp walked with the aid of crutches and had the assassins known this and sent Mr. Balcioglu enter the car, they would have known that he was not the ambassador.

In Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Balcioglu was a former ambassador who returned from the foreign service in 1974.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, in New York to address the UN special session on disarmament, said that his government was considering extra security measures for its diplomats abroad in light of the attack.

King Juan Carlos sent a message to Turkish President Fahri Koruturk deploring "the criminal attack," the first against a diplomat in Spain since 1970, when Basque separatists kidnapped German's honor consul in San Sebastian but later freed him unharmed.

The ancient Christian kingdom of Armenia came under Turkish sway during the 16th century. It was disputed among Russia, Persia and Turkey during the next 400 years and lost its independence in 1921, when the Soviet Union and Turkey signed a treaty dividing its territory between themselves.

Armenian lands in Turkey have no special status, but in the Soviet Union they are consolidated as the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. Before 1914, there were about 2.5 million Armenians in Russia, Turkey and Iran, but many were massacred or fled abroad.

**Jewish Official Says Saudis Pay U.S. Nazi**  
CHICAGO, June 2 (UPI) — A B'nai B'rith official is charging that a U.S. Nazi propagandist is registered as a Saudi Arabian agent with the Justice Department and was paid \$20,000 last year by the Saudi Embassy.

General Counsel Arnold Forster, of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, made the accusations against William Grimsdall in remarks prepared for a meeting this weekend.

Grimsdall, a former B'nai B'rith official, is charged with being a U.S. Nazi propagandist and is registered as a Saudi Arabian agent with the Justice Department and was paid \$20,000 last year by the Saudi Embassy.

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## SALT Freeze Reported; Carter Angrily Denies It

(Continued from Page 1)

could have an agreement within days. If they are not accepted, we will wait until they are accepted."

In effect, this means that the United States will not respond constructively to new Soviet proposals on the outstanding issues during the freeze, including proposals that only months ago would have been attractive to U.S. negotiators, sources said. As put out it: "We're stuck and we're not demonstrating any flexibility."

**No Substantial Progress**

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Gromyko have spent much time on SALT during the last week and were joined on Saturday by Mr. Carter. But no substantial progress was made, the sources said.

The administration's political calculations take into account the Senate and Mr. Carter's general political standing.

The White House has been warned by friends and foes that a new SALT agreement faces a rough future in the Senate. Pro-SALT members such as Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, have said that, in an atmosphere of renewed U.S.-Soviet tension and Cuban adventurism in Africa, it would be hard to

## Smoking Seen Rising Among Soviet Youth

SAN DIEGO, June 2 (UPI) — More and more young Russians are smoking despite government anti-smoking campaigns and a ban on cigarette ads, according to a Soviet cancer specialist.

Dr. Yuri Soloviev, deputy director of the oncology center at the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow, said here yesterday that many middle-aged and older smokers have given up the habit. Younger people, however, have largely ignored government warnings and are taking up the habit at an increasing rate, he said.

## FBI Gave Congressman Data on Foe in Primary

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT) — The late Rep. John Rooney, D-N.Y., requested and received information from the FBI concerning a young New York attorney who had entered a primary campaign against him, according to FBI records made public yesterday.

The material concerning Peter Eikenberry, who ran against Rep. Rooney in 1968, was neither detailed nor derogatory. But it showed that the bureau was willing to help a powerful congressman who, as chairman of a key House subcommittee, had virtually rubber-stamped FBI appropriations requests for many years.

In 1974, when The New York Times first reported that such material had been provided by the bureau to Rep. Rooney, both the congressman and an FBI spokesman denied it.

The material was made public in connection with a civil suit that Mr. Eikenberry had brought against Rep. Rooney and a series of unnamed FBI officials. The suit asked damages for improper interference in the campaign.

Leon Friedman, a Hofstra Law School professor who is handling the case for Mr. Eikenberry and the American Civil Liberties Union, read an FBI memorandum yesterday in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn which indicated that the request for information had been routed through a former FBI agent now working on the House Appropriations Committee staff.

The memo said that Rep. Rooney had wanted to obtain on a "strictly confidential basis" any information the bureau might have on Mr. Eikenberry, and made it clear that Mr. Eikenberry was planning a political campaign against Rep. Rooney.

**Blind Memo Approved**  
Notations on the memo indicated that the late J. Edgar Hoover, then FBI director, approved the recommendation of two top aides, Nicholas Callahan and John Mohr, that some material be furnished in a "blind" memorandum that could not be traced back to the bureau. But the memo also indicated that the FBI director vetoed a suggestion that the bureau's New York office make a "discreet check" on Mr. Eikenberry.

The material furnished in the "blind" memorandum detailed an experience that Mr. Eikenberry had had in Mississippi, where he had attempted to serve a subpoena on a local law enforcement official in connection with a civil rights case. The official had refused to accept the subpoena and had physically attacked Mr. Eikenberry.

Yesterday, FBI Director William Webster said in a statement issued through his press spokesman, Homer Boynton, that his agency "is not now and will not become involved in partisan politics." He added that "the integrity of FBI files and investigations must and will be free from political influence."

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**PERFORMER FALLS** — Workmen watch helplessly as a young aerialist, Diana Terdik, plunges about 30 feet to a construction platform. Miss Terdik, who was publicizing a play in midtown Manhattan and was hanging from a rope by her teeth, suffered multiple fractures. She worked without a net. About 1,000 spectators witnessed the Thursday accident.

**Contributions of Nearly \$4 Million**

**Gulf Oil Lobbyist Details Gifts to U.S. Politicians**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT) — Documents filed in Federal District Court yesterday show that the Gulf Oil Corp. made nearly \$4 million in contributions during 11 years to more than 100 senators, numerous members of Congress, 18 governors, state judges, and scores of state and local politicians, including President Carter, when he was governor of Georgia, and Vice President Mondale, when he was a senator.

Although many Gulf officials have previously testified about political contributions made by the Pittsburgh-based firm, the sworn statement of Claude Wild Jr., a former Gulf lobbyist, is the first detailed account of the payments on behalf of Gulf he said he disbursed from 1962 through 1973. It includes a complete list of the senators to whom Mr. Wild made contributions.

It is difficult to determine whether many of the politicians who received contributions violated any laws. While it is illegal for corporations to contribute to federal campaigns, many states, such as Georgia, permit politicians to accept corporate contributions. Moreover, in most cases, the politicians probably did not know that the source of their contribution was a corporation. Finally, the statute of limitations has expired on many of the gifts.

**'Never Realized'**

Mr. Wild says in his deposition that 90 percent of the contributions were received by senatorial aides or campaign treasurers and that "many times I am sure the senator never even realized who it was from."

According to the sworn statement, Mr. Wild made a \$1,000 contribution to Mr. Carter in the 1970 gubernatorial race in Georgia.

A spokesman for the White House said that Georgia state law permitted corporations and individuals to make unlimited contributions to candidates for state office. Disclosure of such contributions was not required until 1974, the spokesman said.

In addition, the deposition states that Mr. Wild gave a contribution to Mr. Mondale for his 1966 senatorial race. Mr. Wild said that he could not recall the size of most of

the contributions to senators, including that to Mr. Mondale. But he said that the donations to senators were between \$1,000 and \$15,000, and averaged about \$3,000.

A spokesman for Mr. Mondale said that no one associated with the 1966 campaign had "any recollection of such a contribution," but he added that detailed records of that campaign were not maintained. "While we cannot categorically rule out that such a contribution was made, the vice president has never knowingly accepted any corporate contributions," the spokesman said.

**Many Purposes**

Mr. Wild's statement also reveals that corporate funds were dispensed for many purposes other than campaign contributions. In many cases, Mr. Wild could not recall the purpose of the contributions.

"Politicians have got all kinds of problems," Mr. Wild said. "They have got deficits, they have got entertainment expenses, they have got cars to buy, kids to educate, fur coats to buy, mistresses, I suppose, to take care of. Any number of things."

**Misdemeanor Charges**

It is believed that the deposition completes the Securities and Exchange Commission's action against Gulf Oil and Mr. Wild. The SEC, Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department have all conducted investigations of the payments disbursed from a multimillion-dollar Gulf fund at home and abroad. Gulf Oil settled the complaint filed against it by the SEC. Both the company and Mr. Wild pleaded guilty last October to charges of making an illegal contribution to the 1972 Senate campaign of Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga.

Both Gulf and Mr. Wild pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges. The company was fined \$5,000 and Mr. Wild was fined \$1,000. Mr. Wild also agreed at the time to make a full disclosure of his disbursements.

According to a chart displaying contributions, Mr. Wild made an annual \$10,000 contribution beginning in 1964 to Sen. Hugh Scott, then a Senate Republican leader, which totaled \$95,000 by the end of 1973.

[Another \$15,000 was "given by me to Sen. Russell Long in 1972 for the purpose of his giving assistance to other senators running for office," Mr. Wild said, according to UPI.]

[Mr. Wild said that Senate recipients in 1962 included Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, and some Republicans who "received money from Sen. Bob Kerr which I had given him for the purpose of delivering the money to them."]

**Battle With Senate Expected**

**House Unit Tightens Abortion Aid Curb**

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The House Appropriations Committee voted yesterday to tighten curbs on federal funding of abortions for low-income women, sparking prediction of another yearlong battle with the Senate on the issue.

No formal separate vote was taken as the 55-member committee routinely approved the tighter abortion curbs as part of the appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education and Welfare. "This is just the beginning of the ball game," said Rep. Edward Patten, D-N.J.

Meanwhile, White House sources said that President Carter is upset and may be urged by advisers to veto the \$58 billion money bill once it gets through Congress because the committee added more than \$800 million to the president's requests for a variety of programs. The biggest increases were more than \$300 million for the National Institutes of Health, \$125 million

for medical schools and \$260 million for higher-education aid.

**If Life Endangered**

As approved by the committee yesterday, the bill allows federal funding of abortions under the Medicaid program for low-income women only if the life of the woman would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term.

Existing law, which expires Oct. 1, allows abortion funding when the life of the woman is endangered, when the pregnancy would result in severe and long-lasting damage to the health of the woman and when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

Until a few years ago, the federal government was funding more than 250,000 Medicaid abortions yearly, but the House then began adding one-year riders to Labor-HEW funding bills to curb the practice. Physicians have estimated that allowing abortions only when the life of the woman is endangered would cut the number of federally funded abortions to only a few hundred, or at most a few thousand, a year.

**Opposition**

Groups such as the National Abortion Rights League argue that this would rob low-income women of the right to abortion, because they cannot afford to obtain it privately. They have also argued that the tight provision bars Medicaid abortions even where the fetus is known to be malformed or abnormal, or where severe mental damage to the woman may result from the pregnancy.

Nellie Gray, president of March for Life, an anti-abortion group, said after yesterday's action that even allowing abortions only to save the life of the woman is too permissive. She said it would permit "an awful lot of both mothers and babies to be hurt" through phony certifications by "doctors, mothers, everybody" that the woman's life was in danger.

**House Votes Tax Credits On Private Tuition Fees**

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The House, defying threats of a presidential veto, gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a tuition tax-credit bill designed to aid parents of pupils in private and parochial schools as well as parents of college students.

Approval was voted 237-158 after House members first voted 209-184 to extend the tax break to elementary and secondary school tuition as well as to college tuition. The amendment had been sought by Catholic and private school groups.

The bill now goes to the Senate, which is expected to pass a more generous version. The House also may take up later a rival plan proposed by President Carter that would extend existing U.S. college scholarships to middle-income students.

The measure approved yesterday would allow parents of college students to reduce their federal income taxes by up to 25 percent of the amount they spend on tuition and fees, up to a maximum \$100 a student this year, \$150 in 1979 and \$250 in 1980.

The tax credit for private and parochial elementary and high school tuition would be somewhat less — 25 percent of tuition and fees, to a maximum of \$50 a pupil this year, and \$100 in 1979 and 1980. In both cases, the credit would take effect Aug. 1.

**Bitter Fight**

The vote on extending the tax credit to cover elementary and secondary school tuition reflected the bitter fight between Catholic and private school groups and those representing public schools.

Spokesmen for public schools, including Joseph Califano Jr., the Health, Education and Welfare secretary, have warned that providing a tax subsidy for private school tuition would increase the exodus from public schools and seriously hurt many systems.

Although the vote was a setback for the Carter administration, it does not guarantee the bill's survival. Mr. Carter has vowed that he will veto the bill, and yesterday's tally indicated that there would not be enough votes to override him.

**U.S. Newsroom Searches A Last Resort, Aide Says**

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, June 2 — U.S. authorities will use the new Supreme Court-sanctioned authority to conduct surprise searches of news offices only as a last resort, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said yesterday.

But Mr. Civiletti, discussing the court's 5-to-3 ruling in a question-and-answer session after speaking at the Washington Press Club, acknowledged that the U.S. policy would have no direct impact on state and local authorities who perform most of the nation's law enforcement.

Mr. Civiletti, who signed a friend-of-the-court brief generally in line with the court's ruling Wednesday, said that he thought constitutional law required the court to rule that the First and Fourth Amendments permit issuance of search warrants without requiring police to first use "lesser intrusive means."

**'No' to Searches**

But that question is "very much different," Mr. Civiletti said, from the issue as to whether the U.S. government should follow such a policy. Mr. Civiletti, the No. 2 man in the Justice Department, gave a firm "no" to the policy question.

"I don't think the Justice Department or federal law enforcement

officials go around (seeking) search warrants on newspaper offices or on publishers' offices of any kind or on TV station offices at all," he said.

He called for the adoption of safeguards on the issuance of such search warrants by Justice Department regulation or by statute, if necessary.

**Rule Being Drafted**

A spokesman said that the department's office of legal counsel is drafting an amendment to its regulations on subpoenas that would cover search warrants. Attorney General Griffin Bell said in April that he had asked for such an amendment.

Like restrictions on subpoenas, the search warrant regulation will require that requests for warrants be approved personally by the attorney general and that investigators first exhaust sources other than the news media for information that they seek, and must negotiate for the material first.

Mr. Civiletti said that U.S. authorities would seek to obtain material by subpoena before resorting to searches in all cases except rare ones where such a procedure would intimidate witnesses or cause a suspect to flee.

— Los Angeles Times

**On 'Immigrants' From Other States**

**Course Softening Texas Culture Shock**

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, June 2 — Americans do not move to Texas, they immigrate — just as they might resettle in a foreign country.

And "immigrants" have been arriving in greater numbers to take jobs in the thriving urban centers of Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston. But once resettled, they experience a kind of culture shock; they realize that Texas looks upon itself as different.

Now, Rice University has created a course that teaches newcomers how to live in Texas. Called "Living Texas," the course has attracted almost 300 students to the first class, mostly adult professionals who have moved here from other regions.

Dr. Mary Macintyre, a co-founder of the course, said it is aimed at "people from the outside" — or non-Texans. "We felt there's a certain mythology to do with Texas," she said.

**'Unique State'**

Dr. Linda Driskill, the other founder, said: "It's just that Texas is different and unique and we'd like to help a lot of people find out what it's all about and get involved rather than staying culturally isolated when they move here — usually in sequestered apartment complexes, trying to create the environment they just left."

The rash of newcomers to Texas began a few years ago. Historians say that signs once posted at the Oklahoma border stating: "Texas begins here." According to the legend, those who could read turned back. Texas, it was said, was populated by those who got lost on the way to California.

William Boyles, editor of Texas Monthly, once mentioned that "with the possible exception of New Yorkers, we Texans may be the most unloved people in America." East Coast writers, he said, bemoan the growing petro-power of Texas, and still call it the center of nightism, repression and racism.

"We seem too powerful, too self-satisfied, too rich," Mr. Boyles said in a Rice University speech. "To them, we are the nation's Arabs; backward folk reaping the benefits of our fellow Americans' energy-starved sufferings."

**Firms Enroll Workers**

Texas Easter Corp., the energy firm, has paid \$4,400 to enroll its new employees in Living Texas. Other firms with out-of-state employees moving to Texas, such as IBM, are doing likewise.

Living Texas is broken into such lecture topics as "Talking Texas," "Texas Cooking," "The Texas Myth" and "Something Borrowed, Something New" about Texas architecture. It also touches on

hunting, fishing, Indians, artists, wildlife, eccentricity, explorers, politicians, the state's seven geographical regions and land speculation.

Newcomers learn in the cooking course that Jalapeno lollipops are made in San Angelo and have become the hottest fad on the market. They also learn that Texas cooking is ethnically diverse, drawing from Mexican, German, black, Czech, Polish and Deep Southern cuisine.

But the course covers more than the eccentric aspects of Texas. It also delves into dialects, the rich history of the various ethnic groups and even music: "The Austin Sound." There are lectures on Texas writers such as Larry McMurtry, on the famed Houston writers such as Larry McMurtry, on the famed Houston medical center, and even on the "Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution" — which, for years, many Anglo-Texans refused to accept.

Gilbert Cuthbertson, a political science lecturer, discussed the

"Texanization of America," in which he asserted that Texans have run the United States for years; and "Texcentricity," which he described as the quality of being overly Texan, or "of placing Texas at the center of the universe."

Outsiders may be surprised to know that many Texans are up in arms over a recent article alleging that seven Texans surrendered at the Alamo. They may also be surprised to hear a popular recording, "Freeze a Yankee," which berates Easterners for waiting to develop their oil off the Atlantic coast.

Not long ago, a woman newcomer ran headlong into Texas chauvinism. After moving to Houston from Omaha, she wrote a letter to the Houston Post and listed 20 reasons why she hated Texas. That was in February, and the paper is still getting angry replies from Texans.

— Los Angeles Times

**U.S. Study of Drug Warns Of Possible Cancer Risks**

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — A government advisory panel has expressed serious concern about the cancer-causing potential of a drug called DES in the estimated 2 million women who took it to try to avert miscarriages.

A statistically significant relationship between women's use of the hormone in pregnancy and the risk of cancer of the breast, uterine cervix, lining of the uterus, or ovaries is unproved, the DES Task Force said in an initial report.

But the relationship is suspect and prudence dictates not only careful follow-up of women exposed to estrogens but also careful judgment in exposing such women to additional hormone treatment, the task force told the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. set up the task force on Feb. 3, 7½ weeks after the nonprofit Health Research Group disclosed that an analysis of preliminary evidence showed abnormally high rates of cancer of the reproductive organs in women who, while pregnant, took large doses of DES at the University of Chicago's Lying-In Hospital during a 20-month study in 1951-1952.

**'Serious Concern'**

Together with data from animal experiments and from studies of other estrogens, the Chicago evidence gives the task force members "serious concern about the carcinogenic potential of DES" in the users, the report said.

The 1951-1952 study was a careful test of manufacturers' claims that DES prevented miscarriages. University scientists found no substantial evidence of effectiveness. Although they published their conclusion in a professional journal, doctors continued to prescribe DES heavily for a quarter century afterward.

During a follow-up of children born to DES mothers in the study, a nurse reported that many women who had taken the estrogen appeared to have died of breast cancer. This led to a proposal for a study of the women — 693 who had taken DES and 668 comparable women who had not.

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## Working on an Africa Policy

The NATO summit talked over Africa and warned Moscow not to exploit "situations of instability and regional conflict in the developing world." That's not so much a policy as an attitude, and a tentative attitude at that. It suggests that as a group the allies are concerned about the specter of resource-rich Africa tipping into greater instability, and about the spectacle of the Russians and the Cubans intervening in successive crises — but they are chary of confrontations and quick fixes and want to proceed at a measured pace. Such caution is probably well advised. Certainly it's not surprising. NATO has always had trouble formulating common policy toward regions outside Europe. The alliance had not systematically debated on Africa before the United States brought the subject front and center at the summit. It is enough for now, we suggest, that NATO should be concerned with the problem.

In some quarters there is apprehension that the West will frantically throw itself into an anti-Communist crusade in Africa to the detriment of all other considerations. Rather in this spirit, the NATO summit communiqué warned that "these situations should not be viewed exclusively in an East-West context." Frankly, we find the caution gratuitous, particularly as it is meant to apply to the United States. Does anyone really doubt this administration's devotion to a broad-based Africa policy based on conciliation of disputes and advancement of development? Some administration members, among others, show signs of having lost confidence in this intent. But from Andrew Young's empathy for Africa, to Cyrus Vance's earnest regard, to the weighty Zbigniew Brzezinski attaches to "North-South" relations, to the President's own personal commitment, this administration should not be doubted — least of all by itself.

That's not to say that interested parts of the West should wait to act in Africa until all parts agree. The Zaire incident, involving Communist sponsorship of troops violating an international frontier, demolished the earlier argument that the Soviet Union and Cuba were helping only those governments that had asked for help on their own soil. That local soldiers had previously crossed the Angola-Zaire border in both directions does not alter the fact that this time the attackers had a degree of foreign support making their raid extremely destructive and destabilizing. It is only prudent of Zaire and similar moderate states of modest military means to be considering now creation of a Pan-African armed force, a kind of fire brigade, to calm nerves and deter future incidents. The United States and France might provide logistical support. The problems of a Pan-African force are formidable, and it is worth thrashing them out.

To identify the different officials contributing to Africa policy, however, is to underline the policy's chief limitation: its failure to tie regional considerations to strategic ones. This is a requirement created not by U.S. fancy but by the fact of Soviet and Cuban intervention, which has created a strategic factor where one did not previously exist. Not alone, the Carter administration had not anticipated the importance of this factor. Since it is complex and politically volatile, there were bound to be different views on how to deal with it. And so there are. NATO's warnings to Moscow and the proposed Pan-African force are part of the international response the administration is seeking. But they hardly represent a comprehensive policy. The administration, with its allies in Europe and its friends in Africa, will have to continue the work of creating one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## To Extradite Terrorists

The arrest by Yugoslav police of four suspected West German terrorists comes as welcome news for all societies whose openness and toleration make them targets for political violence. Now the Yugoslavs should complete their good work by turning over the suspects to German authorities.

tionalist groups that have frequently attacked Yugoslav representatives abroad.

Generally, however, extradition of persons accused of political terror has long been a contentious issue. There has been widespread resistance to U.S. and West German proposals for an international convention requiring either extradition or severe punishment of foreign terrorists. Opposition has come especially from some African and Arab states, which often sympathize with terrorist activities.

Given these difficulties, the only alternative seems to be to strengthen bilateral or regional arrangements, like those in Western Europe. But the end to be sought is a recognition by all governments that giving refuge to terrorists is not an isolated act; it perpetuates an international anarchy in which no society is secure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### After the NATO Talks

President Carter's excellent words [at the conclusion of the NATO conference] are profoundly welcome. Prime Minister Callaghan's comments, guarded though they were, about the capability and the will to offset misuse of the Soviet bloc's strength, show that NATO members may at last be facing the external threat.

The creation of a new empire in Africa for the Russians, the Cubans and the East Germans, comes after 10 years of appeasement. They can take what they want by force with no fear of effective resistance. Only a fool would suppose that Soviet expansion will stop there. The beauty of imperialism is that it is self-financing. Africa yields to the taker, gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt, vanadium, manganese and uranium.

Beyond Africa, the Soviets are looking to the Gulf, the Arab oil states and the trade routes. If their game plan works as sweetly as it has so far, they will not need to use a crude tank force in Western Europe. The feeble policy of détente will of necessity be replaced by simple compliance.

However, our worst and final mistake would be to lurch from complacency to defeatism. Those states which recognize the Soviet Union as their enemy are one another's friends. An alliance of necessity can spring up which involves black African states, South Africa, Iran, the Arab oil states, and above all, NATO's best friend, China. NATO requires a common unclouded defini-

sive undertaking, whatever the financial cost. It also needs the oddly assorted but impressive range of new allies whom Soviet threats have made available.

— From the Daily Express (London).

### Europe and Japanese Cars

Last year, Japan shipped 1.3 million cars, about 45 percent of its total car exports, to the United States, and 660,000 cars, 22 percent of the total, to Western Europe. Some European manufacturers are worried over the possibility that Japan's share of the U.S. market could be eroded by the new U.S. small cars (many of which are priced below their Japanese counterparts) and that Japanese exports will be diverted to the only other volume market available, Western Europe. . . . If the world motor industry is to avoid the retreat into protectionism and market-sharing which has taken place in steel, the Japanese must resist the temptation to flood the European market.

Some increase in their market share is likely and indeed welcome as long as they go on producing cars that people want to buy, but a sudden and disruptive increase in exports to Europe would be self-defeating. In the meantime, Japan must continue to encourage imports of European cars; some progress is being made here, but on the most optimistic estimates car imports into Japan are unlikely to rise much above 100,000 for several years.

— From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

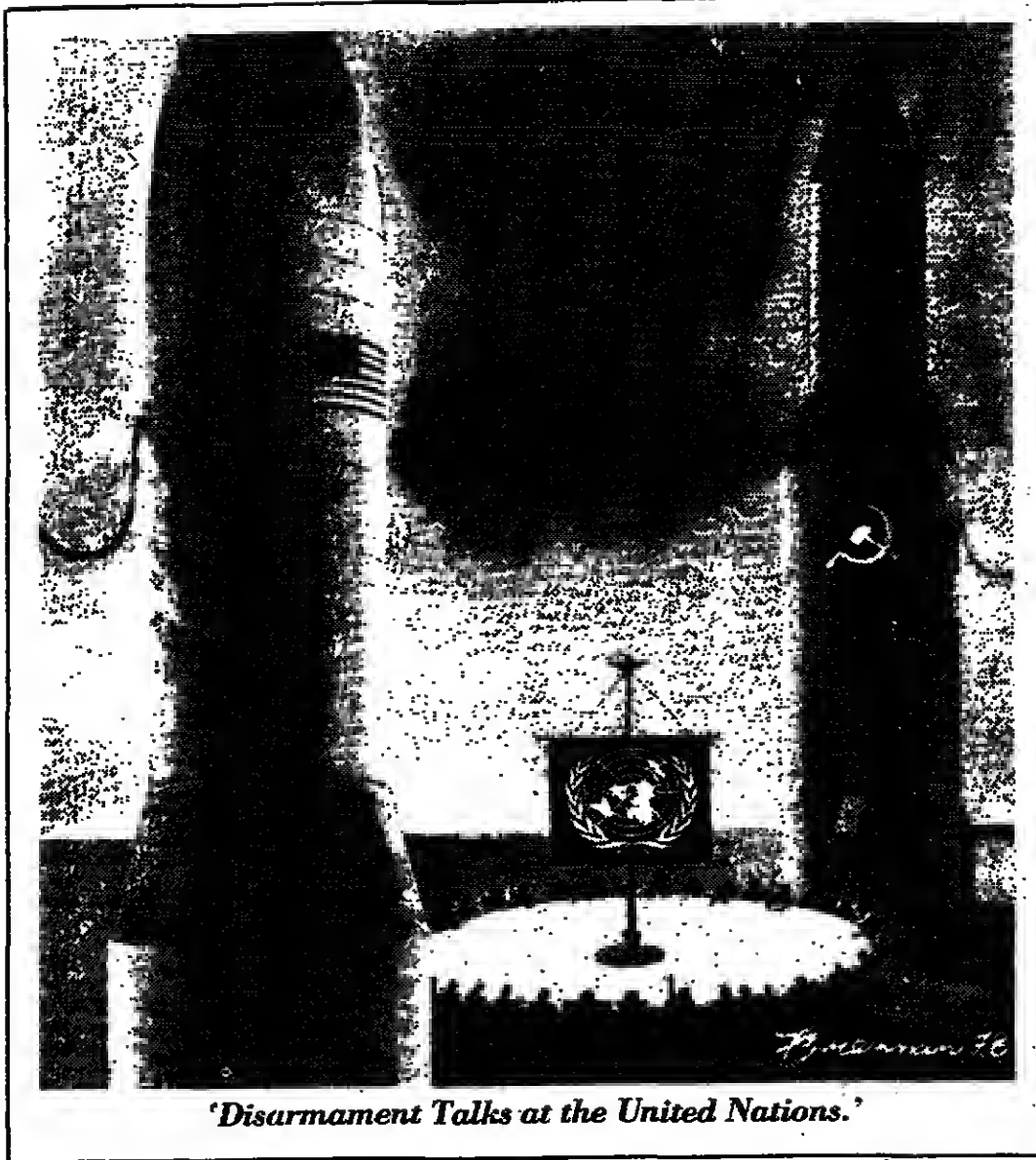
June 3, 1903

PARIS—The grass of the Pelouse de Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne, was set on fire yesterday, causing quite a panic among the women in the vicinity, many of whom abandoned their parasols and picked up their skirts to facilitate their progress as they ran out of harm's reach. Pigeon shooting was going on at the time and there was a considerable number of people present.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1928

PEKING—The surrender of Peking, stronghold of north China, within the next 24 hours, became assured today when it was learned that Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian warlord, had decided to evacuate the city by midnight. It is understood that he had made arrangements to hand the capital peacefully to southern forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.



'Disarmament Talks at the United Nations.'

## Kremlin View of Disarmament

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW—With the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament now under way in New York, it is worth while to compare the positions of two countries on which above all depends the solution of this problem.

They are the Soviet Union and the United States, which have stockpiled the largest armies of modern weapons and consequently bear the greatest responsibility for practical steps curbing the arms race and ultimately leading to general and complete disarmament.

The latest events furnish us with many facts for such a comparison. Let us begin with the position of the Soviet Union, formulated in a program now before the General Assembly special session, a program outlining practical ways of ending the arms race.

These ways, the Soviet Union believes, should help to reach four main objectives. The first is to end the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons. The second is to stop manufacturing and prohibit all other types of mass destruction weapons. Then the Soviet Union proposes a halt to the development of new kinds of conventional weapons with a great destructive force. It also considers it necessary to renounce the expansion of armies and buildup of conventional arms by powers that are Security Council permanent members and by countries tied up with them by military agreements.

### Fast Stockpiles

It will be readily seen that the main emphasis in this program is on nuclear disarmament. That is understandable. The world has now such vast stockpiles of nuclear weapons that even a most fertile imagination cannot fully visualize the consequences of their use. It has been estimated that the total yield of nuclear weapons available in the world at present is 1.3 million times greater than that of the bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. Can disarmament be discussed in earnest so long as there exist these nuclear arsenals and the potential danger of a nuclear conflict associated with it?

In the United States and other Western countries a lot is said nowadays about the serious threat to the world presented by the race in so-called "conventional" arms which account for some 80 percent of all weapons available to countries of the world. Well, that must be granted. The Soviet program, submitted to the UN General Assembly special session, in addition to nuclear disarmament measures, also suggests steps aimed at curbing the race in conventional weapons.

The program, therefore, reveals a comprehensive, realistic and concrete approach to the disarmament problem. We will not say that it will be easy to carry it out. What matters first is a desire to do so. Also important is a clear understanding of the fact that there is no

other alternative to disarmament except a further runaway arms race with all its ensuing dangerous consequences. And now I would like to turn to the position of the United States.

The assumption is that this position was set forth at the UN General Assembly special session by Vice President Mondale. True, some U.S. commentators, with whom I agree, say that his speech formulated no position, but only contained a standard list of proposals which offer no hope of the United States diminishing the role of nuclear weapons. But lack of a constructive position is also a position. And this is sufficiently clear if one takes a look at the role which the United States plays in building up NATO's military preparations.

The impression is gathered that a session of the NATO council in Washington at the same time as the UN General Assembly special session is not a mere coincidence. It looks as if it was conceived as a kind of counterweight to the international forum called upon to discuss disarmament problems.

Indeed, the questions discussed in Washington had nothing to do with the task of curbing the arms race. On the contrary, the discussion there centered on a long-term program of building up NATO's military potential, a program now described as the most ambitious of all programs ever put forward in the history of the North Atlantic Alliance and requiring the member countries to increase their military expenditures by next 10 years by a further \$80 billion. All that is, of course, justified by the existence of the mythical "Soviet military threat," but the fact is that there is no such threat.

### Sincerity

Let us now go back to the Soviet proposals put before the special session of the General Assembly. Can a country advancing these proposals plan an attack on other states? There is no better way of checking the sincerity of the Soviet intentions than to accept these proposals. Understandably, if they are carried through, the Soviet Union will have no need to maintain at a high level its defense potential to ensure its security.

So we have two approaches to the disarmament problem. One of them — Soviet — is marked by consistency and a desire to do everything possible to put an end to the arms race. The other, which seems to be adhered to by the United States, is a dualistic one. On the one hand, Washington says often that disarmament is a top-priority task of U.S. policy. On the other hand, steps are being taken to whip up the arms race within NATO and to add to their arsenals newer and more deadly kinds of weapons, such as Cruise missiles, mobile MX missiles, Trident submarines, etc.

The disarmament problem, however, cannot stand a dual approach. One cannot disarm and arm him-

self at one and the same time. The sincerity of the intentions to get that problem tackled is now judged not by verbal declarations. The yardstick here is concrete deeds. United States steps in the disarmament field, unfortunately, do not always demonstrate the sincerity of the United States' desire to help in ridding the world of the arms race.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political observer of the highest journalistic title in the Soviet Union of the state radio and television network. He regularly appears on Soviet television with analysis of all aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and has written extensively for all leading Soviet journals. His articles have also appeared in many U.S. papers. Prior to becoming a political observer, Mr. Druzhinin had for many years served as head of the Washington bureau of the Soviet radio and television network. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## To Justice White: A Dissenting Note

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court's 5-3 decision that police can get warrants to make unannounced searches of places owned or occupied by persons believed to be innocent of criminal activities prompts me to write this letter:

Justice Byron R. White, The Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Justice:

One day, if you ever have time, I wish you'd come down to the Times and tell us how to deal with the practical problems of gathering the news in Washington under your latest majority opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

You say for the majority of your brethren that cops can come in here, provided they have a court warrant, and search our files and notes without prior warning. . . . If they suspect we have evidence that somebody is breaking the law.

According to the court's majority opinion, written by you, newspapers have no special right to privacy or any opportunity to contest such a search in the courts before the cops come in. Admittedly, we are a noisy and sometimes reckless crowd, and I have no doubt that most people would agree that we deserve no privileges denied to businessmen or even gamblers, but I have a few nonlegal questions.

For beginnings, have you ever seen a good reporter's notes after hours of private conversation with some, dubious or even criminal character or sealer? They are a jumble of words, underlined phrases, squiggles, question marks, hiccups, and mystifying clarifications, known only to the reporter.

If you gather them all up, it would serve you wrong. You would be more confused than you were before. And even if you could get at the truth, where would you place the blame? On the publisher and chief executive officer of the paper or on the editor who assigned the story to the reporter, or on the reporter who was merely carrying out his assignment?

In short, Mr. Justice, who goes to jail under this Supreme Court judgment?

Let's suppose this new ruling of the Supreme Court had been in effect a few years ago. It would have been very easy for Nixon to get a court order to raid The New York Times. He knew precisely where the Pentagon documents were. The New York Times staff was working with all the Pentagon papers in the New York Hilton Hotel, and under this Supreme Court ruling, he would have been able to seize them and block the publication of the Vietnam story.

The Watergate crisis is an even better illustration of the dangers of this Supreme Court decision. If

your majority judgment, Justice White, had been in place as the law at the time of the Watergate break-in, Nixon would probably have been able to cover up the whole political and moral mess.

The cops would have been able to come into The Washington Post with the authority of Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell, armed with court orders, and have been in a position to intimidate everybody in command. They tried to do it anyway, but at The Washington Post, as at The New York Times, they were told to fight or get lost.

The troubling thing to us in the press is what may now happen as a result of this Supreme Court decision, Mr. Justice. It is not really that you have said that the press is the same as everybody else, but that you have said also that our efforts to get at the truth, in private conversations, are subject to government inquiry on demand by government officials.

This makes a fundamental difference. If the police can demand access to newspaper files, under court orders, which the government can easily demand, then anybody who differs with the government will hesitate to tell the truth.

All the information that exposed the facts about the Vietnam tragedy and the Watergate conspiracy came into the press from insiders who were determined to tell the truth as they saw it. They took the language of the 14th Amendment quite seriously:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

### Interpret

You, Mr. Justice White, have undertaken to interpret this in a different way, and Mr. Justice Potter Stewart disagrees. He says:

"It seems to me self-evident that police searches of newspaper offices burden the freedom of the press. The most immediate and obvious First Amendment injury caused by such a visitation by the police is physical disruption of the operation of the newspaper."

So there is a fundamental difference, not only within the Supreme Court, but also between the court and the press in its practical everyday work. If the press is told by the Supreme Court that it is subject to government court orders to turn over its notes and files, it will have to do so, but the most important thing is that its sources of information, fearing exposure, will dry up, and this will change both the press and the courts beyond anything that Mr. Justice White expected.

## Crisis of French Communists

By Norman Jacobs

intellectual, Jean Billestein; these were followed almost immediately by a four-part series by his leading "conservative" intellectual, Louis Althusser. To find out what was going on in the party, Le Monde became required reading!

### Isolate

The crisis was thus in full swing when the Central Committee convened on April 26 to hear Marchais' three-hour policy report. In the obvious effort to discredit dissenting opinions appearing in the nonparty press, Marchais intimated that they were the product of intellectuals for whom it was easy to sound off behind their desks, sheltered as they were from contact with real life, and then to find ready takers for their output. Marchais' attack backfired: Karl Marx, it was pointed out, had also written seated behind a desk. The leadership of a party for whom intellectuals have always served a vital role moved quickly to narrow the target of Marchais' criticism and to come Althusser as the specific person Marchais had had in mind; not of course, intellectuals as a group.

The effort to isolate and single out Althusser failed signally. Shortly after the direct attack on Marchais' attack backfired: Karl Marx, it was pointed out, had also written seated behind a desk. The leadership of a party for whom intellectuals have always served a vital role moved quickly to narrow the target of Marchais' criticism and to come Althusser as the specific person Marchais had had in mind; not of course, intellectuals as a group.

The ultimate upshot of the present crisis is thus predictable: The party hierarchy will impose its will. And the revolving door through which over 6 million French citizens have entered the party and then left it will spin again as the newest crop of frustrated and disillusioned members pass through to join the ranks of those who quit before them.

### A Challenge

Such a challenge, needless to say, has little prospect of materializing. The loyalty of party leaders to "democratic" centralism in the Leninist-Stalinist tradition appears rock-firm, representing as it does an ideological commitment that guarantees the maintenance of their control over the party . . . and job security as well.

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## Obituaries

## Sen. James B. Allen, 65, Alabama Conservative

FOLEY, Ala., June 2 (UPI) — Sen. James B. Allen, D-Ala., a conservative whose chief legislative weapon was parliamentary procedure, died late yesterday of a heart attack.

Sen. Allen, 65, was Alabama's junior senator. He was stricken while vacationing at Gulf Shores, Ala.

Sen. Allen was a leader of the southern Democratic conservative bloc in Congress. This group was once able to control nearly half the Senate's Democrats, but its power has dwindled. Nevertheless, Sen. Allen kept up the traditional standards through hard work, parliamentary expertise and political courtesy, according to his Senate colleagues.

**Master of Filibuster**  
It was almost impossible to get past Sen. Allen quickly if he opposed a particular measure or amendment. He staged a series of well-orchestrated filibusters, some of them alone. One early in his career lasted five weeks.

He was a major participant in the battle against ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

The 6-foot-2, slow-speaking senator was 56 when he first came to Washington, but he already had a lifetime of successful politics behind him. He first entered the Alabama House of Representatives in 1938 and was elected to the state's Senate in 1946, after serving in the Navy during World War II.

He served in the Legislature for eight years and was lieutenant governor for two terms.

He was a surprise victor over favored Rep. Armistead Selden, D-Ala., in the senatorial race of 1967. Rep. Selden had the backing of outgoing Sen. Lister Hill.

**Had Wallace's Backing**  
Casting himself in the now-familiar role of an outsider, Mr. Allen, who had the backing of Gov. George Wallace, attacked Mr. Selden as being in the hands of the "Washington crowd."

"I will not be caught up in the Washington bureaucracy," he promised. Unlike many politicians who come to Washington, Sen. Allen kept the promise. He visited Alabama often, making speeches, issuing statements and just visiting, prompting some to say that he acted more like a member of the House of Representatives than a senator.

He was born Dec. 28, 1912, in Gadsden, a north Alabama industrial city. He was graduated from University of Alabama and its law school. His death came only months after senior Sen. John J. Sparkman, also a Democrat, announced he would retire when his term ends in January. Gov. Wallace, who announced only recently that he will not seek Sen. Sparkman's seat, will appoint Sen. Allen's successor.

**Wilfrid Baumgartner**  
PARIS, June 2 (UPI) — Wilfrid Baumgartner, 76, honorary governor of the Bank of France and finance minister under the late President Charles de Gaulle, died after a long illness yesterday at his Paris home.

Mr. Baumgartner, a hero of the French Resistance during World War II who was deported to the Buchenwald concentration camp, was named governor of the Bank of France in 1949 and retained the post for 11 years.

In 1958, Mr. Baumgartner was operative in the campaign of Antoine Pinay, then finance minister, to strengthen the French franc. He succeeded Mr. Pinay in 1960-1962 under Prime Minister Michel Debré.

**Suspected Nazi In Brazil Said To Make Threat**  
SAO PAULO, Brazil, June 2 (UPI) — Accused Nazi war criminal Gustav Wagner threatened to have his friends kill Stanislaw Smajzner, the concentration-camp survivor who identified him, police sources said yesterday.

Brazilian police were reported to have begun interrogating the Austrian-born Mr. Wagner, 66, in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of other possible former Nazis in Brazil. Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, quoted by a Brazilian newspaper, said at least 16 other Nazi war criminals are living in Brazil.

Mr. Smajzner, 51, who was held at the Sobibor concentration camp between May 1942 and October 1943, had testified against Franz Stangl, the commander of both Sobibor and the Treblinka death camp, who was extradited to West Germany in 1967 and died there in 1968.

Mr. Wagner, who is accused of having sent hundreds of thousands of Jews to their deaths at Sobibor and Treblinka, has been placed under preventive detention until the completion of extradition hearings.

**Exodus Prompts Concern**  
Vietnam's concern about Chinese intentions followed the recent influx into China of refugees claiming they had been persecuted economically in Vietnam. As many as 100,000 Chinese have reportedly fled into China.

The U.S. visitors said that Vietnamese officials told them the Chinese had not been singled out for economic pressures. "The whole of Vietnam is undergoing a massive change in its economic structure. Not only the Chinese but everyone has been caught up in it," Mr. McCleary said.

The Vietnamese said that they were also willing to resume talks with U.S. authorities on missing Americans in Vietnam, he said, but they insisted in their demands that Vietnam be compensated for war damage, a proposal that has bogged down talks in the past.

**Cambodia Offers Negotiation**  
BANGKOK, June 2 (UPI) — Cambodia, in a note to Vietnam, has agreed to negotiate the border war if Hanoi stops attacks through the end of the year, according to diplomatic sources.

The Cambodian offer — its first communication to Vietnam in five months — was contained in a May 15 note later circulated to Peking diplomats of nations having relations with Cambodia. Vietnam has made no public reply.

**Parliamentary Procedure**  
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In 1958, Mr. Baumgartner was operative in the campaign of Antoine Pinay, then finance minister, to strengthen the French franc. He succeeded Mr. Pinay in 1960-1962 under Prime Minister Michel Debré.

In 1964, Mr. Baumgartner became the president of the French Rhone-Poulenc chemical and textile group, and he also presided over the Franco-British Council established by the late President Georges Pompidou and Edward Heath, then British prime minister. Mr. Baumgartner was decorated with the Grand Croix of the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

**Nazli Fouad**  
BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., June 2 (UPI) — A Roman Catholic funeral was held yesterday for Nazli Fouad, 83, former queen and queen mother of Egypt, the widow of King Fouad I. She died Monday.

She was mother of the last king of Egypt, Farouk, who was overthrown by a military coup in 1952 and later died in exile.

She fled to the United States in 1950 to escape Farouk's wrath because she supported the marriage of her daughter Fathia to Rias Ghali, an Egyptian diplomat who was a Christian commoner. The king wanted her to marry a titled Muslim.

**U.S. Doctors To Help Saudi Heart Facility**  
HOUSTON, June 2 (UPI) — Dr. Michael DeBakey, a heart surgeon, unveiled a program yesterday that is designed to provide heart surgery for Saudi Arabians in their country.

The plan had been considered by Baylor College of Medicine, Methodist Hospital and the Saudi government for more than a year, Dr. DeBakey said. He began the program shortly after performing open-heart surgery on a boy and a girl, both of whom suffered from life-endangering congenital heart conditions.

The new cardiovascular unit, located in the \$250-million King Fahd Center in Riyadh, was set up by Baylor in the last year.

Dr. DeBakey said a Baylor-Methodist team of two surgeons and several nurses and technicians would stay in Riyadh for at least a year until the Saudi staff can learn the medical procedures. The Saudi government will pay for the program.

**4 Killed in Turkey In Campus Clashes**  
ANKARA, June 2 (AP) — Four persons were killed today when leftist students battled in teachers' colleges in the towns of Urfa and Kayseri. A fifth person, a boy of 12, was killed in cross fire between rival political groups here.

The killings brought the death toll in Turkey's campus violence to 28 in a week. More than 300 have been killed in the political fighting this year.

**Sen. James B. Allen**  
Associated Press  
in 1965 photo

In December 1976, Ghali shot his estranged wife to death and tried to kill himself.

The former Queen Nazli leaves a daughter, Princess Faza Rauf, and three Ghali grandchildren, all of the Los Angeles area.

**Santiago Bernabeu**  
MADRID, June 2 (UPI) — Santiago Bernabeu, 83, the man who built Real Madrid into a world soccer power and guided the team to six European Champion's Cup victories, died today of cancer.

Mr. Bernabeu first joined Real Madrid in 1911 and became its president in 1943.

**Col. Walter J. Fellenz**  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 2 (UPI) — Retired Col. Walter J. Fellenz, 61, who commanded the force that liberated the Dachau prison camp in 1945, died yesterday at Brooke Army Medical Center.

Col. Fellenz was born Nov. 21, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Funeral arrangements were pending.

**2 Peace Corpsmen Told To Stay Out of S. Africa**  
JOHANNESBURG, June 2 (WP) — Two U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Botswana were recently flown to a U.S. Army hospital in Germany for medical care instead of to neighboring South Africa because of an agency directive discouraging volunteers from traveling to the white-ruled country.

Corps volunteers in Botswana and in two countries surrounded by South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho, are upset about the orders, which urge them not to come to South Africa for any reason.

U.S. officials say that the volunteers have questioned the legality of the order and maintain that it conflicts with the Carter administration's policy of lifting travel restrictions on U.S. citizens to other countries.

The U.S. government last year rescinded orders that prohibited U.S. citizens from visiting Cuba, Albania and North Korea — countries with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations.

**Officials Exempted**  
Corps volunteers have also objected that only they, and not their government officials, have been asked to stay out of South Africa.

Peter Hladish, 24, of Philadelphia, made the 14-hour flight to Frankfurt two weeks ago to have a back complaint checked. He said that he was told by Peace Corps officials that "unless I could not physically sit in a plane for 14 hours to Germany, that I should go."

He flew — via Johannesburg's international airport — to Germany; waited four and a half hours at the hospital to see the Army doctor, then had a 20-minute checkup and X-rays. He was flown back to Botswana without provisions for follow-up medical care. The trip cost about \$1,500, he said.

Mr. Hladish, who works as an adviser to cooperatives in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, said that he once went to South Africa for medical reasons and "found the services rendered in Johannesburg far superior to those in the Army hospital."

Another volunteer, Chuck Butchorn, said that after the Peace Corps medical staff in Botswana made an appointment for him in South Africa because of a serious back pain, they received a cable from Washington instructing him to go to Germany. He went on a South African Airways plane.

**Lesbian Allowed Care of 3 Sons By Court in U.S.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, June 2 (UPI) — A family court judge, saying that he acted in the "best interests of the children," has awarded the care of three sons to their lesbian mother.

Judge Robert Bowen yesterday dismissed the objections of the boys' father, who said that his former wife's lifestyle was "immoral" and that if she raised the sons they could "bend her way."

The boys — at least the older ones — were said to know about their mother's sexual preference, and said they wanted to live with her. The judge considered this in his ruling.

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The Rev. Alfred Bartholomew, member of a U.S. church delegation, meets with Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong under bust of late President Ho Chi Minh. At right is an interpreter.

## A U.S. Group Sees Mekong Combat Zone

## Vietnam Today: Another War Is Raging

By Peter Amett

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — Shellfire, hospitals crowded with seriously wounded women and children. Sombre captured soldiers. Tanks rolling along country roads. Burned-out hamlets. Hastily built roadside refugee shacks.

To the first U.S. citizens to visit

## Senate Panel Probes Brooke

BOSTON, June 2 (NYT) — The Senate Ethics Committee yesterday opened a preliminary investigation into allegations that Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., made a false statement in a legal deposition here and may have failed to comply fully with the Senate financial disclosure regulations, its chief counsel said.

J.B. Valentine, the counsel, said that the preliminary investigation had been authorized by Chairman Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., and by Vice Chairman Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M.

Sen. Brooke is the second senior senator to come under scrutiny by the committee recently as the result of information arising from a divorce action. Last month Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., requested that the committee investigate the propriety of his accepting and not reporting gifts of cash from constituents.

**U.S. as Peacemaker**  
"They told us the United States now has the opportunity to be a peacemaker in the region, but that we should move quickly," said Paul McCleary, executive director of the National Council of Churches. Other delegation members that returned this week from their two-week visit to Vietnam agreed that the Vietnamese were interested in starting talks again with the Carter administration.

The U.S. group traveled to Vietnam to be present at the arrival ceremonies in Ho Chi Minh city, formerly Saigon, of 10,000 tons of wheat collected by U.S. religious institutions. They were taken to An

Giang province in the Mekong Delta where the fighting reportedly has been intense.

The first intimations of war came in Long Xuyen on the Mekong River where they were taken to a hospital crowded with wounded civilians.

"One ward contained about 30 women and children all seemingly seriously wounded, and we were told they were war victims," Mr. McCleary said. Other wards had male patients, all civilians, officials said.

As they drove toward the border at Chau Doc the U.S. visitors watched trucks loaded with Vietnamese soldiers rushing by. One column was headed by a Russian-made tank.

**Roadside Shacks**  
Outside Chau Doc they saw scores of roadside shacks, hastily constructed from bamboo and old boards. They were told the shacks housed Vietnamese farmers who had been forced to leave the border.

"Altogether, around 200,000 people have had to pull back from their frontier farms. Five new economic zones have had to be abandoned because of the fighting," Mrs. Weiss said, quoting Vietnamese officials.

Much of the military action apparently has taken place around the Seven Mountains, large limestone bluffs that in the U.S. war often were the scene of fighting between Saigon forces and the Viet Cong. The visitors were shown hamlets apparently burned in the recent fighting.

Later, at an old U.S. army camp at Xuan Loc west of Saigon where the last resistance of the war was put up in 1975 by a Vietnamese infantry division, they were shown rooms housing about 30 captured Cambodian soldiers. "We were told they were not regarded as prisoners, but as neighbors requiring education," Mr. McCleary said. The visitors were allowed to photograph the Cambodians but not to interview them.

**Exodus Prompts Concern**  
Vietnam's concern about Chinese intentions followed the recent influx into China of refugees claiming they had been persecuted economically in Vietnam. As many as 100,000 Chinese have reportedly fled into China.

The U.S. visitors said that Vietnamese officials told them the Chinese had not been singled out for economic pressures. "The whole of Vietnam is undergoing a massive change in its economic structure. Not only the Chinese but everyone has been caught up in it," Mr. McCleary said.

The Vietnamese said that they were also willing to resume talks with U.S. authorities on missing Americans in Vietnam, he said, but they insisted in their demands that Vietnam be compensated for war damage, a proposal that has bogged down talks in the past.

**Cambodia Offers Negotiation**  
BANGKOK, June 2 (UPI) — Cambodia, in a note to Vietnam, has agreed to negotiate the border war if Hanoi stops attacks through the end of the year, according to diplomatic sources.

The Cambodian offer — its first communication to Vietnam in five months — was contained in a May 15 note later circulated to Peking diplomats of nations having relations with Cambodia. Vietnam has made no public reply.

**Parliamentary Procedure**  
Sen. Allen, 65, was Alabama's junior senator. He was stricken while vacationing at Gulf Shores, Ala.

Sen. Allen was a leader of the southern Democratic conservative bloc in Congress. This group was once able to control nearly half the Senate's Democrats, but its power has dwindled. Nevertheless, Sen. Allen kept up the traditional standards through hard work, parliamentary expertise and political courtesy, according to his Senate colleagues.

**Master of Filibuster**  
It was almost impossible to get past Sen. Allen quickly if he opposed a particular measure or amendment. He staged a series of well-orchestrated filibusters, some of them alone. One early in his career lasted five weeks.

He was a major participant in the battle against ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

The 6-foot-2, slow-speaking senator was 56 when he first came to Washington, but he already had a lifetime of successful politics behind him. He first entered the Alabama House of Representatives in 1938 and was elected to the state's Senate in 1946, after serving in the Navy during World War II.

He served in the Legislature for eight years and was lieutenant governor for two terms.

He was a surprise victor over favored Rep. Armistead Selden, D-Ala., in the senatorial race of 1967. Rep. Selden had the backing of outgoing Sen. Lister Hill.

**Had Wallace's Backing**  
Casting himself in the now-familiar role of an outsider, Mr. Allen, who had the backing of Gov. George Wallace, attacked Mr. Selden as being in the hands of the "Washington crowd."

"I will not be caught up in the Washington bureaucracy," he promised. Unlike many politicians who come to Washington, Sen. Allen kept the promise. He visited Alabama often, making speeches, issuing statements and just visiting, prompting some to say that he acted more like a member of the House of Representatives than a senator.

He was born Dec. 28, 1912, in Gadsden, a north Alabama industrial city. He was graduated from University of Alabama and its law school. His death came only months after senior Sen. John J. Sparkman, also a Democrat, announced he would retire when his term ends in January. Gov. Wallace, who announced only recently that he will not seek Sen. Sparkman's seat, will appoint Sen. Allen's successor.



Sen. James B. Allen in 1965 photo

In December 1976, Ghali shot his estranged wife to death and tried to kill himself.

The former Queen Nazli leaves a daughter, Princess Faza Rauf, and three Ghali grandchildren, all of the Los Angeles area.

**Santiago Bernabeu**  
MADRID, June 2 (UPI) — Santiago Bernabeu, 83, the man who built Real Madrid into a world soccer power and guided the team to six European Champion's Cup victories, died today of cancer.

Mr. Bernabeu first joined Real Madrid in 1911 and became its president in 1943.

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SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 2 (UPI) — Retired Col. Walter J. Fellenz, 61, who commanded the force that liberated the Dachau prison camp in 1945, died yesterday at Brooke Army Medical Center.

Col. Fellenz was born Nov. 21, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Funeral arrangements were pending.

**2 Peace Corpsmen Told To Stay Out of S. Africa**  
JOHANNESBURG, June 2 (WP) — Two U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Botswana were recently flown to a U.S. Army hospital in Germany for medical care instead of to neighboring South Africa because of an agency directive discouraging volunteers from traveling to the white-ruled country.

Corps volunteers in Botswana and in two countries surrounded by South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho, are upset about the orders, which urge them not to come to South Africa for any reason.

U.S. officials say that the volunteers have questioned the legality of the order and maintain that it conflicts with the Carter administration's policy of lifting travel restrictions on U.S. citizens to other countries.

The U.S. government last year rescinded orders that prohibited U.S. citizens from visiting Cuba, Albania and North Korea — countries with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations.

**Officials Exempted**  
Corps volunteers have also objected that only they, and not their government officials, have been asked to stay out of South Africa.

Peter Hladish, 24, of Philadelphia, made the 14-hour flight to Frankfurt two weeks ago to have a back complaint checked. He said that he was told by Peace Corps officials that "unless I could not physically sit in a plane for 14 hours to Germany, that I should go."

He flew — via Johannesburg's international airport — to Germany; waited four and a half hours at the hospital to see the Army doctor, then had a 20-minute checkup and X-rays. He was flown back to Botswana without provisions for follow-up medical care. The trip cost about \$1,500, he said.

Mr. Hladish, who works as an adviser to cooperatives in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, said that he once went to South Africa for medical reasons and "found the services rendered in Johannesburg far superior to those in the Army hospital."

Another volunteer, Chuck Butchorn, said that after the Peace Corps medical staff in Botswana made an appointment for him in South Africa because of a serious back pain, they received a cable from Washington instructing him to go to Germany. He went on a South African Airways plane.

**Lesbian Allowed Care of 3 Sons By Court in U.S.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, June 2 (UPI) — A family court judge, saying that he acted in the "best interests of the children," has awarded the care of three sons to their lesbian mother.

Judge Robert Bowen yesterday dismissed the objections of the boys' father, who said that his former wife's lifestyle was "immoral" and that if she raised the sons they could "bend her way."

The boys — at least the older ones — were said to know about their mother's sexual preference, and said they wanted to live with her. The judge considered this in his ruling.

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**U.S. Doctors To Help Saudi Heart Facility**  
HOUSTON, June 2 (UPI) — Dr. Michael DeBakey, a heart surgeon, unveiled a program yesterday that is designed to provide heart surgery for Saudi Arabians in their country.

The plan had been considered by Baylor College of Medicine, Methodist Hospital and the Saudi government for more than a year, Dr. DeBakey said. He began the program shortly after performing open-heart surgery on a boy and a girl, both of whom suffered from life-endangering congenital heart conditions.

The new cardiovascular unit, located in the \$250-million King Fahd Center in Riyadh, was set up by Baylor in the last year.

Dr. DeBakey said a Baylor-Methodist team of two surgeons and several nurses and technicians would stay in Riyadh for at least a year until the Saudi staff can learn the medical procedures. The Saudi government will pay for the program.

**4 Killed in Turkey In Campus Clashes**  
ANKARA, June 2 (AP) — Four persons were killed today when leftist students battled in teachers' colleges in the towns of Urfa and Kayseri. A fifth person, a boy of 12, was killed in cross fire between rival political groups here.

The killings brought the death toll in Turkey's campus violence to 28 in a week. More than 300 have been killed in the political fighting this year.

**Sen. James B. Allen**  
Associated Press  
in 1965 photo

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## Theater in London

## Anecdotes With Melodramatic Flavor

By John Walker

ONDON, June 2 (IHT)—Good intentions are never enough. Wilson John Haire's "Lost Worlds," the National Cottesloe Theatre's sequence of three short plays, is a sequence of three short plays designed to show that the author is a caring man rather than a careful craftsman. His sincerity is never in doubt, but his skill as a dramatist and writer is less certain.

The plays are scarcely more than anecdotes of a melodramatic flavor which may be an inevitable response to the situations—two are concerned with the present-dayish troubles and the other deals with the psychic colonization of a young Cambodian girl denied access to her true identity by being adopted by a fashion-conscious London couple.

The weakest is the first, "Newspaper," about the death of an unnamed mother and her three daughters living in a derelict farmhouse in South Armagh. The connection between domestic and public waste, between events in the wider world and the daughters' sacrificing their lives to maintain their mother's fantasies and their mother's own sacrifice in regaining ownership of the farm—all this is clumsily handled, depending upon such vague utterances as "an Irishman's home is his history."

Their sudden death from a stray shell is the first instance of the heavy irony which marks all of the plays and seems less to arise out of the play than to be an author's device for ending a drama that has no way to develop.

Manhunt for Bridegroom, the second and best of the plays, "Wedding Breakfast" is set in a wrecked Belfast house where a young couple celebrate their marriage while outside casual slaughter continues and a manhunt begins for the bridegroom. The sense of the devastation of a community comes through more strongly, even though the situation itself—a dance amid death—is a forced one, a literary device to make a heavy-handed point.

But Haire is not a subtle writer, and the third play, "Rouge," suggests that it might have made a better short story. Certainly its interior monologue seems inadequately translated to the stage, as a young Cambodian refugee recreates the moment she shot her adopted parents, trendy Hampstead liberals, and through that trauma remembers who she is and an earlier terror when her family were napalmed.

The contrasts are again extreme, as black and white as William Dudley's excellent stark settings for the plays. And the lurid melodrama here is underlined by the startling transformation of the set from an in-

surrection to a scene of suffering peasants, which is cleverly done but vulgar propaganda nonetheless. Haire's dialogue is better read than spoken for it has an uneasy straining after literary effect that is frequently too sophisticated for his characters. Robert Kidd's direction, and the acting is efficient rather than inspired, treating the author's work with a seriousness that it does not justify.

Something I thought impossible has happened in the theater this year: British musicals have gotten worse, finally sinking to the level of the rapidly amuseurish rock musical "Big Sin City" at the Round House. (What is happening to the Round House, which promised to become the volcanic center of alternative theater and instead resembles an extinct volcano?)

Those responsible for this latest miscarriage describe it as "a zany send-up" and "a spoof to end all spoofs" (would that it were). What this means is that they have substituted parody for originality or talent.

The show has been assembled rather than written by Neil, Lea and John Heather from parts of other successful musicals, films and television shows. There is a private eye out of Chandler or Spillane, the confusion is a white-faced MC and a dance sequence derived from "Cabaret," gang warfare between the East Side and the West Side in choreographed routines, a cool character named Ponzio who is only one letter removed from Fonzie of "Happy Days" and a disco scene based on "Saturday Night Fever."

There is an Elvis imitator, another character who might have escaped from "The Rocky Horror Show," two cops called Starstruck and Krutch and a narrator in the



Veronica Duffy (Eina) and Anna Manahan (Rosy) in "Wedding Breakfast," one of three new plays by Wilson John Haire.

person of Jack Wild, who is still, 10 years later, giving us his chirpy Artful Dodger from "Oliver!"

## Tchaikovsky Contest Attracts 281 Artists

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—Seventy-two Americans and 23 Russians are among those competing in the International Tchaikovsky Competition which starts here June 9. Soviet officials announced.

The contest, one of the most prestigious in the world, is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year. A total of 281 musicians and performers from 37 countries have applied to enter the 1978 competition in four categories—piano, violin, cello and singing.

The largest classical contest for young people between the ages of 16 and 32, it has launched the careers of such American winners as pianist Van Cliburn and soprano Jane Marsh.

This unoriginal progression is matched by most of the music and by the basic plot, which, even in this context, is startlingly stale—The story of a country boy searching for his lost love, in the show's opening words. He finds her, loses her and meets another girl.

Poverty is not confined to its ideas but encompasses its staging. The set consists of two flights of stairs to suggest scenes as various as prison cells and strip clubs. Bill Kenwright's direction is as wretched as the rest of the show, either putting too few or too many people on the stage and giving no sense of location or movement to each scene.

There is a lack of specificity that a musical based on current fashion must possess to succeed. "Big Sin City" has two currencies—dollars and pounds—and locals whose accents vary from transatlantic to cockney, sometimes in the same speech.

A few of the cast—notably Nicholas Chagrin, Ellie Smith and Linda Dobell—give some indication that they might give better performances in better circumstances. But it is difficult to believe that there will be a worse musical this or any year, although that may be underestimating those involved in this added titillation.

## In Washington for the Summer

## The Splendor of Dresden Dazzles U.S.

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP)—America has never seen a richer exhibition than "The Splendor of Dresden: Five Centuries of Art Collecting," the loan show from the German Democratic Republic that will be on view all summer in the new East Building of the National Gallery of Art.

Though there are Durers in it, this is not a show of pictures but of treasures less abstract, it overflows the eye. It gleams with diamonds, silver, steel, ivories and pearls. Historically informative, beautifully installed, the Dresden exhibition is a fairyland of luxuries, a spectacle of princely quality, obsessional precision and organic greed.

The Tut show was also splendid, but the objects in it numbered only 55. The East Germans sent 700—jewels, clocks, cups, bronzes, paintings, porcelains and guns.

Throughout the exhibition the craftsmanship is awesome. A tiny golden snuffbox has been inset with a different semiprecious stone. There are paintings here by Rembrandt, Holbein, Rubens and Vermeer.

The sword of the state of Saxony, worked in gold and silver, is as impressive as the one that Arthur pulled out of the rock. Here are baubles worth a fortune, and amusing figurines, and Martin Luther's signet ring (he must have worn it on his thumb).

Two jousting knights on horseback carry 15-foot-long lances; their warhorses are blindfolded, it is easy to see why. A bare-breasted caryatid has been carved of rhino horn; her necklaces and bracelets are of silver set with diamonds, the drapery about her waist is spangled with gold stars. Dinglinger, the jeweler, worked together with his brothers on this object for eight years.

Saxony's electors did not stint on their outfits. There is a set of 20 buttons here, and badges, brooches, hat bands, belt buckles and shoe buckles, shoulder clasps, a sword—one of them encrusted with glowing rose-cut diamonds. There are 780 diamonds, many large as almonds, on the sword alone.

And it is not atypical. Augustus the Strong of Saxony owned one such garment of jewels, dazzling he must have been, strutting on parade.

The treasure vaults of Dresden, which have been reproduced here,

were lined with baroque mirrors so that their precious objects gleamed ad infinitum. This exhibit, a display of incalculable wealth, goes on and on.

The human mind can drink in only so much grandeur. The average viewer, overawed, will wander through this treasury until his eye is full. Only then will he discover that the Dresden show informs.

It first of all explains how there came to be such things as museums, and not only art museums, but also those that show us nature and technology, stuffed elephants, rock crystals and the intricate machinery that took man to the moon. Today we tend to separate museums of aesthetics—the National Gallery, for instance—and museums of technology. In Dresden on the Elbe where these collections were assembled, the two sorts once were one.

This exhibit, which will travel to New York and San Francisco, includes booty from around the world—Turkish weapons captured at the siege of Vienna, emeralds as big as ice cubes brought from South America, Inari vases from Japan—but it is a German show. It could not have come from England, Italy or France.

Unfortunate in times of war, Saxony, at times of peace, has been extravagantly wealthy. Its princes, called electors (they were by birth entitled to vote for the Holy Roman emperor), once ruled most of Poland. Saxony's electors were among Europe's richest men.

Their fortune was constructed on two natural resources—metals (they mined silver first, and later copper, iron, tin) and strong, aggressive men. The electors sponsored factories; also they sold soldiers. Saxony produced the mercenary "Hessians" who fought beside the British in the American Revolution. Augustus the Strong of Saxony once traded 600 dragons, on horseback, for a set of Chinese urns.

Founded in 1560

The Kunstkammer of Dresden, with whose splendid re-creation the exhibition opens, was founded in 1560. A cabinet of wonders and useful curiosities produced by man and nature, it is less a gallery than it is a workshop. What amazes are its tools.

Though elegantly fashioned, and chased with gold and silver, they all were made for use. Augustus I collected tools for metalworking, woodworking, gardening and fishing, astronomy, ballistics, horseshoeing and surgery, pewter casting, music making, torturing and magic.

The Germans, then as later, were masters of precision engineering. An insatiable affection for the tiny, the ingenious, for clockwork and machinery, unifies this show.

There is a rapier here whose clockwork pommel tells the time. One dagger on display is so cunningly contrived that at the touching of a button its one blade becomes three. A rapier that is dated 1575 has a parrying dagger hidden in its grip. As if that were not sufficient, the handle also holds a concealed steel spring. The blade, already long, at the touching of a lever lengthens by 10 inches.

The 17th century's indulgence in extravagant display and baroque decoration gradually gives way to a more austere, neoclassical restraint. The Dresden show begins with tools, but it ends with paintings.

The masterworks on view, the glistening Vermeer, Rembrandt's squalling baby, the Ruissdael remind us once again of the enormous value that our time lends to pictures.

Washington's art museums, the National Gallery among them, richly and proudly tell the history of art. They own no suits of armor, no pleasing, jeweled pendants. They have taught people to look down at the decorative arts. They stress pictures above all. The Dresden exhibition battles such austerity.

Festival in Orkneys

The second St. Magnus Festival, from June 16 to 20 in the Orkney Islands, will include the world premieres of two new operas by Peter Maxwell Davies, "The Two Fridas" and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and other programs by the Fires of London ensemble, the St. Magnus Cathedral Singers, a one-man show by Russell Hunter, the pianist Vlado Perlemuter, a Norwegian folk ensemble, readings of poetry and prose by Orkney writers and bagpipe music.

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<b>ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH</b> SUNDAYS: 10:30 a.m. 44 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10e (Metro: Lenoir, Bussiere; bus 63, 82) Pastor: Rev. Canon J. L. Longueville Tel.: 563.36.32	<b>GERMANY—FRANKFURT</b> St. Mary's, P.O. Box 100, 6000 Frankfurt Sundays: 10:30 a.m. 55.11 a.m. English Mass in English. Rev. Canon J. L. Longueville Tel.: 563.36.32
<b>AMERICAN CATHEDRAL</b> Interdenominational Congregation SUNDAYS: 10:30 a.m. 23 Ave. George V, Paris 16e Tel.: 563.36.32 George V & Alma-Marcus	<b>GERMANY—MUNICH</b> CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Anglican). Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. Sundays: 10:30 a.m. 55.11 a.m. English Mass in English. Rev. Canon J. L. Longueville Tel.: 563.36.32
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## Argentine Women Hold Demonstration

BUENOS AIRES, June 2 (UPI)—The "Mad Mothers of Plaza de Mayo"—relatives of people who have disappeared in Argentina's political strife—demonstrated yesterday.

One man and 101 women walked quietly around the square opposite the Casa Rosada presidential palace. They were protesting the lack of information on their missing husbands, sons, daughters and grandchildren.

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## Galleries

Savinio Retrospective  
Records Tragic View

Rome

Savinio (1891-1952) Retrospective. Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 104 Via Nazionale, Rome, until July 18.

Savinio was a dilettante in the best Stendhalian sense of the word who never labored like a solemn professional, delighted in and enjoyed what he did. A composer first, then a painter, and at all times a very lucid and articulate writer, his art was an assessment of the state of change and turmoil of Western thought and tradition from the turn of the century until his death in the 1950s, illustrated in strange and vivid conundrums. He arrived in Paris in 1910 and, changing his name to Alberto Savinio, he began a busy musical life while writing essays, reviews, manifestos and librettos. The start of World War I found him in Italy, first in Florence, then in Ferrara.

One of Savinio's first drawings (1918) in this show, of an enigmatic crowned temple with a veiled figure, is characteristic of what was to come. His first solid painting is of himself as a little boy from a family photograph, of a sweet child in Victorian velvet, but with giant hands as if made of concrete. Then there are flosily painted personages in middle-class clothes and poses and with the heads of animals. Zeus looks in through the hotel room window. Poseidon creeps over the edge of dawn. Marble flowers bloom in a thunderstorm. Temples are peopled by lizards. All are fragments of classical myths manifesting themselves in modern obsessive dreams. Magic edifices, intricate machines are symbols of scientific and mental progress useless in the wilderness of ancient drives. Here Savinio's fantasy is at its most satirical and stirring. By contrast, the portraits of friends are only too real: Done, with unblinking honesty, they could be considered uncharitable were it not that the truth is hard to bear for painter and sitter alike; each wrinkle, each vein, each contour is added up unsparringly. For all their harshness, or because of it, these oils are bold and grand.

That this technique is so fluently painterly while he has no use for aesthetic and visual niceties, is not the least of his paradoxes. He was most intent on painting out his philosophy and so excruciating as best he could a tragic view of time and the inevitable. Besides oils and drawings from international collections, the present exhibition contains photographs of family and famous friends, some examples of Savinio's enormous output of pub-

lications, scores and sound tracks of his music and mock-ups of his stage sets and opera costumes.

Pierpaolo Pasolini, Work From 1941 to 1975, Palazzo Bruchi, Piazza Pantheon, Rome, through June.

The late poet and filmmaker's lively imagination manifests itself in painting and drawing as well. His early pen studies of nudes in the country are detailed and intriguing. Later oils and portraits of close friends, himself and La Callas are whimsical, full of verve and illuminating. More than anything, the poet's gentle humanity, his sympathy for his fellow beings are here cunningly and touchingly at play.

Jordi Garcia, Werner Bischof, Photographs, Punt, 3 Via del Fiume, Rome, until June 17.

Garcia, a young artist from Barcelona, is extraordinary. He has a knack of fusing painting with photography in a perfect way. In his prints of city corners he singles out an object and painstakingly details it, often in sour strange colors — the way artists colored old postcards with aniline dyes. The effect is startlingly beautiful. More than mere photographs, these are haunting pictures which last.

The Swiss Bischof was at his best as a reporter for Life, Fortune and Paris Match. His prints, which once were thought stunning, today look traditional. His famous last shot, of a little Peruvian piper, after the taking of which he fell to his death in 1954, aged 38, is also on view.

Scialoja, Editrice, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, through June.

A Roman abstractionist shows the gouaches, oils and reliefs of the last few years. He has always used a vertical mark. Now in wide bands, downward strokes of varying gray, sometimes on newsprint, sometimes on bare white, he creates seemingly loose but subtly constructed and graded continua.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Paris

Fernando Maiza, Galerie Messine, 1 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to June 23.

Letters, ciphers and ampersands stand, lie and crawl about these small oils and watercolors. The subject matter is Maiza's standard and, in a sense, it is a pretext for painting when practically all subjects seem to present problems. Maiza takes real pleasure in the act of painting and this inward delight



"The Artist's Mother" by Savinio, 1934.

is communicative. What attracts the eye is not what is ostensibly happening to his little figures — although they obviously have a life of their own — it is the rare satisfaction one feels at seeing paint well handled. But the figures themselves have ambiguity in the style of a grotesque little world in which they rather groggily try to assert themselves. It is not clear whether they are unfortunate avatars of living beings or the stirring of the inanimate which those who have a high fever may observe. One may think that the genre is minor — Maiza's friends ask him if he isn't just about tired of painting letters — but one cannot resist finding the manner excellent.

with blunt instruments. Youth is the moment of absolute outrage. This does not mean that later on one no longer feels outrage, but simply that one tries to channel its energy instead of just letting it explode. Such are the laws of growth, and if youth did not let its outrage and anger explode in one way or another, prospects would be dim. Here it is, then, an awkward monument to a discontent which is abundantly justified, the world not being what it should be in the light of our hopes. But a feast for the eyes? Hardly.

Mikhail Chemiakin, Galerie Carpentier, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to June 10.

The theme of masks is eminently suitable to Chemiakin's temper and in this exhibition, entitled "The St. Petersburg Carnival," we have an intricate imbrication of mask upon mask. Chemiakin's repulsive figures fit snugly into one another like pieces in a puzzle. It is a sinister carnival, like an insinuating dream which Chemiakin renders in an oblique light and a manner which is faithful to his style, medium, color and line.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

The Art Market in Paris  
The Pitfalls of Seeking Out the Hidden Masterpiece

By Souron Melikian

PARIS, June 2 (IHT) — A new syndrome is currently affecting auction-room addicts. They are obsessed with the idea of missing the hidden masterpiece, the unsuspected Van Dyck faintly gleaming through a thick crust of black grime resulting from repeated bad varnishings compounded by layer upon layer of dust.

Given a good deal of psychological skill on the auctioneer's part, the Don's Miss It syndrome works miracles from the seller's stand point. On Wednesday at Drouot Rive Gauche it operated at its most subtle.

Some elementary procedures must be observed for the system to work smoothly. A catalog with a good reproduction of some old master painting on the glossy art-paper cover is desirable. It attracts attention and, above all, it has a soothing effect on the nervous non-professional buyer who will seldom venture to bid for paintings at mixed auctions of the ordinary Parisian kind that have no catalog.

On the other hand, the group of paintings laid on the block should be sufficiently small to keep a honeyed look and vaguely suggest that they have been haphazardly shoved into that particularly sale. If the catalog then goes on to "miscellaneous objects, lighting fixtures, clocks, pottery and furniture," the ideal scene is set.

## Cheering Prices

Wednesday, the drama conducted by Eric Buffetaud began andante moderato with innocent drawings such as "Venus Mourning Adonis." French school, 19th century, in pen and ink (some small tears) or a naive landscape in sepia, black ink and white chalk, signed by one Giraudet and dated 1896 — the latter trivia being wisely ignored by the expert, Robert Lebel, since it did not matter in the slightest where and when the dust had been committed. The prices, respectively 1,044 and 140 francs, were of the low kind that cheers up the expectant discoverer of treasures-to-come.

They came, and what treasures they were! Heading the band was a painting titled "A Hermit Listening to the Angels' Concert." Indeed, a few youthful faces emerged out of a murky ground and a man with a wrinkled, bearded face and not much clothing on could be seen on one side of the composition. The musical instruments were somewhat dimly done and one saw just about enough detail to characterize



"Hunters Halt by a Country Inn," attributed to Jan van der Stofte, fetched 16,000 francs.

the style. Prudently, Lebel called it "Carache (school of)" and volunteered no information on its period. That brought 1,160 francs!

Next came a rather interesting portrait of a woman which was easily datable thanks to the white dress with a very high waist fashionable in early 19th-century Europe under Napoleonic influence. The face was strikingly good. Ascribed to the Spanish school, it made 1,624 francs and may be rated a good buy.

Italy Upholds  
Jail for Writer

ROME, June 2 (AP) — A Rome court of appeals yesterday upheld a lower court verdict sentencing Oriana Fallaci, an Italian journalist, to four months in prison for declining to disclose the sources of a series of articles.

In her articles, Miss Fallaci maintained that contrary to police findings, leftist movie director Pier Paolo Pasolini was killed by a group of young hoodlums in a prearranged plot, possibly prompted by rightists.

Police investigators reported that Mr. Pasolini had been killed in a brawl during a homosexual tryst. Miss Fallaci insisted that she was bound by professional secrecy not to disclose her sources. The judges said that professional secrecy did not apply to the case.

The Flemish school "Portrait of a Bearded Man" that followed was not quite so brilliant. A heavy-jowled man is seen sideways, his head framed by a ruff, looked slightly absurd. The expert called it "Flemish school" but refrained from giving it a date. In any sale of some importance, it would probably have been ungraciously bought in. But Wednesday, someone must have perceived its secret beauty for it soared to 3,100 francs.

After this austere and, at any rate, very dark effort, a French portrait of the 18th century seemed almost cheerful. The "Presumed Portrait of Mademoiselle de Blois, Daughter of Madame de Montespan" was noticeable chiefly for the dress of gleaming satin, big ribbons and other furbelows. An anonymous buyer, probably keen on 18th-century costume bought it for 5,200 francs.

As if this were a signal, bidders then went berserk.

A weird picture of the 19th century showing spectators looking down from the balcony of a theater, their faces lit up by the stage lights coming from below, was laid on the block at 500 francs and within seconds leaped to 13,650 francs. An "old copy" of a man's head, 11 centimeters high, after El Greco, rose to a 1,160 francs — which is either crazy, if a copy, or dirt cheap, if actually El Greco's, a highly improbable theory that must somehow have been adopted by the buyer.

The high point in the sale was reached with a scene showing: "Hunters Halt by a Country Inn," attributed to Jan van der Stofte — attributes meaning in auction-room jargon that the work vaguely reminds one of the aforesaid painter. Clumsily painted, the faces with stony expressions and the bodies as stiff as mannequins, outrageously cleaned it appeared to arouse someone's incommensurate hopes and jumped to a phenomenal 16,000 francs.

Undelected treasures, do come up every now and then. The controversial Poussin acquired for less than 2,500 francs by the Louvre a just such a sale as Wednesday may have been one. There is just one snag. Detecting the previous undetected is not like buying a lot ticket. It implies the highest degree of professional competence in the field.

## Chinese Aide to Turkey

ANKARA, June 2 (AP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will pay a four-day official visit to Turkey beginning June 11, the Foreign Ministry announced today. It will be the first visit here by a ranking Chinese official.

'Spanish Forger' Gets  
New York Exhibition

By Lee Lescage

NEW YORK (WP) — After considerable detective work, the Pierpont Morgan Library here has mounted a one-man show that 50 years ago would have distressed the artist, embarrassed some art historians and lowered the value of a number of collections.

The show collects about 75 works of the "Spanish Forger," who worked well into the 20th century but was so successful in concealing himself that even the name he carries is most likely in error. It is doubtful that the Spanish Forger was Spanish.

In the early years of this century, when artists in Paris laid the grounds for painting that influenced the world, the Spanish Forger was also active — creating fake 15th and 16th-century French and Flemish works.

Paris was the center of the art world and it also had a thriving school of forgery before the Spanish Forger came on the scene. His skill, his success and the volume of his work make him special.

The detection of the Spanish Forger's works has been associated with the Morgan Library since 1930, when its first director, Belle da Costa Greene, was shown a painting of the "Beurolth of St. Ursula." Count Umberto Gnoi was seeking to sell the painting to the Metropolitan Museum for \$20,000 and the museum wanted Da Costa Greene to corroborate its identification as the work of Maestro Jorge Ingles, who was active in Spain around 1450.

She declared it a fake and, because Ingles was Spanish, dubbed the artist the Spanish Forger. (The Metropolitan didn't buy it.)

William Voelkle has added about 100 works to the known examples of the forger's art in three years of research preparing for the Morgan show. Voelkle's work brings to about 150 the paintings, manuscripts and single leaves from manuscripts attributed to the mysterious artist.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the oeuvre were doubled after this show," Voelkle said in an interview. In fact, he hopes one result of the show will be that people will bring more possible forgeries to his attention. "The next one I see could provide a clue to the identity of the forger," said Voelkle, the associate curator of Renaissance and medi-

eval manuscripts at the Morgan Library.

Most museums and collectors are reconciled to labeling their works by the forger as fakes, but in the first 30 years of the century there were halides over the origin of several Spanish Forger productions.

When one expert challenged the authenticity of the Cincinnati Triptych in 1909, which was then attributed to Jean Fouquet, he was overruled by others who rose to the triptych's defense. Today, Voelkle can point to a dozen mistakes the Spanish Forger made that make it almost inconceivable that the triptych was done in medieval times.

## Rearranged Scenes

The Spanish Forger did not copy medieval works, but took elements from several different scenes and arranged them as he chose. His chief compositional and thematic sources, Voelkle has determined, were five illustrated volumes on medieval and Renaissance life and culture written by Paul Lacroix and published in Paris between 1869 and 1882.

These books not only provided the forger with material, but by their popularity also created a market for his works. A widely popular exhibit of French primitive painting in 1904 no doubt helped the forger's business. In writing of that exhibit, at least one commentator warned of the fakes that were on the market.

The Morgan exhibit shows the source for each forgery and provides clear explanations of other techniques ranging from study of a painting's style to neutron autoradiography that Voelkle has used to determine that all the works in the exhibit are fakes.

Voelkle believes the forger was probably more than one person working from one Paris workshop. His mistakes in illustrating religious manuscripts show he was wanting, but that he could read some Latin. One painting of chess players indicates that the forger did not understand chess. Beyond such scraps of information, the Spanish Forger remains a misnamed mystery.

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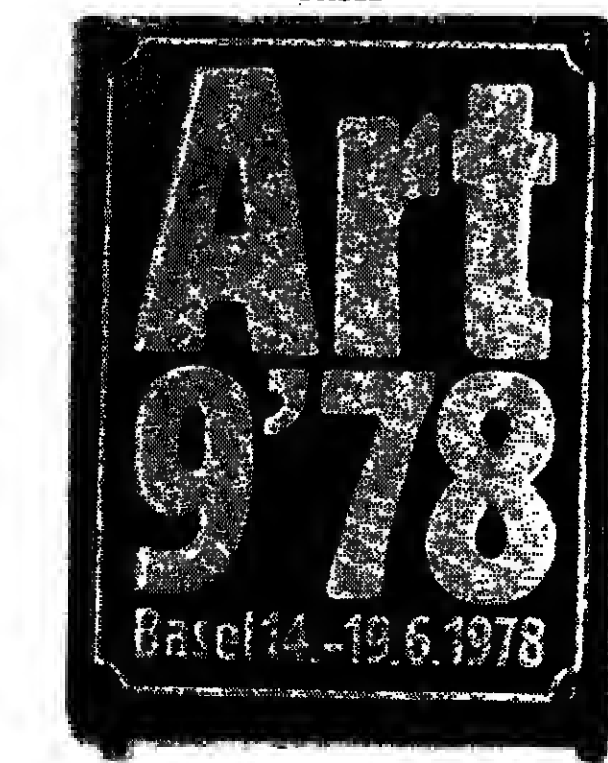
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						Close Prev Close						Close Prev Close						Close Prev Close					
17 Month Stock						12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock					
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Restructuring Seen

Banks to Roll Over Peru Debt

LIMA, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Peru's major international bank creditors have made an agreement in principle with Peru to roll over for six months interest payments totaling about \$180 million due on short-term debt, according to Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete.

He said government officials are working on a final contract with the banks to be signed soon and that would open the way for a restructuring of Peru's debts, currently an estimated \$5.5 billion.

Peru is committed to pay about \$1 billion in interest and principal on the debt this year. Central bankers said in late May they needed about \$260 million to complete 1977's obligations. Silva Ruete, ac-

cording to Peru's official news agency, also revealed after a meeting with President Francisco Morales Bermudez, yesterday that Spain have put up \$85 million in "credits" to help Peru with short-term liquidity problems. The details were not announced.

Silva Ruete, a civilian recently appointed by the government to restructure the economy, said the credits were granted after a May 29-30 meeting in Madrid of top banking officials from Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Spain. Venezuela provided \$25 million, while the others each gave \$15 million.

Diplomatic and banking sources said that the final rollover agreement with more than 100 international banks could take some three

weeks more due to the paperwork involved.

Meanwhile, although Peru's military government appears to have narrowly escaped default on its international debts, industrialists here argue that "a Peruvian default is already a fact."

Almost unnoticed amid the concern over the government's official debt, private industry slipped about \$130 million into arrears in its payments. Suppliers' credits to Peruvian companies have been cut off.

If all the payments due on interest and amortization had been made this year for official debt, the government would have used up 55 percent of the country's export income. Private industry's debt adds a further \$2 billion to the total.

Companies have trouble making payments even if they have enough cash in local currency to do so because the government siphons off more than 60 percent of the country's money supply of hard currency for its own needs.

Peruvian manufacturers are dependent on imports for at least half of their raw materials. Even 60 percent of the material for locally made steel must be imported.

Many analysts argue that industry's default is potentially far more serious for Peru than a government default. Some companies within weeks of running out of raw materials. Already 45 percent of the country's labor force of five million is without full-time employment.

Of the workers with jobs, 31 percent are in factories, all of which are in cities — tinderboxes of social unrest.

Last week, army and police units in Lima and several other cities clashed with workers during a two-day general strike called to protest the government's elimination of subsidies on basic foodstuffs and its 60 percent boost in the price of gasoline. Both moves by the government, aimed at alleviating its own budget problems, came after wage earners already had lost a fourth of their purchasing power to inflation in the first quarter of the year.

The government's monopolization of the country's foreign exchange has left industry scrambling for the \$15 million in hard currency left over, according to a manufacturing executive, although "industry needs \$60 million a month for raw materials."

The banks that postponed the government's debt payments this year are expected to make a new loan in December with longer terms to cover the amount postponed, but only after Peru comes to a new understanding with the International Monetary Fund on how to manage its finances. The government also is expected to open negotiations soon with other governments and the World Bank in the so-called Paris Club to reschedule loans outstanding to those sources.

But many sources in Peru doubt that the Peruvian people will stand for any more severe austerity measures unless the government takes repressive measures.

Japan's GNP Rises  
2.4% In Quarter

TOKYO, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Japan's real gross national product in the January-March quarter rose 2.4 percent — the highest for the period since a 3.4-percent growth in 1973 — from the prior quarter, bringing growth for the fiscal year to 5.4 percent, above the official government goal. The Economic Planning Agency said today.

A breakdown of the latest figures shows that economic growth is still being led by exports. On an annual basis in the January-March period, GNP growth was running at a high 9.95-percent rate, up from 4.47 percent in the October-December period when quarterly growth was only 1.1 percent.

The seasonally adjusted GNP ran at an annual rate of 106.49 trillion yen (about \$481.8 billion) in January-December, up from 104.03 trillion yen in the prior quarter and

100.81 trillion yen in the 1977 quarter when growth was 3.1 percent.

According to the agency, the latest quarterly results leave Japan with a very high base from which to achieve the 7 percent real growth promised by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for the fiscal year ended March 31.

Roll-Over Effect

An official said the roll-over effect means that the economy actually will have to grow only 4.53 percent, or 1.1 percent in each quarter to achieve that target. While this may please foreign governments, what is likely to continue causing tension in Japan's relations with the rest of the world is that the importance of exports in the growth rate increased, while government and private spending remained sluggish.

The export sector added 1.3 percent of the 2.4 percent growth in the quarter, while the import sector detracted 0.5 percent; consumer spending added 1.1 percent, private housing spending 0.5 percent, and government investment 0.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan said the average annual growth rate of the broadly defined money supply, M-2, rose to 11.9 percent during April from 11.1 percent in March, the highest rate of growth since 12.2 percent in March 1977.

In other developments, the Bank of Japan, private financial institutions and money brokers have agreed to liberalize part of the rates on bills they draw for short-term borrowing among themselves, effective Monday. The agreement, which could lead to liberalization of other short-term interest rates, calls for such bills to be traded one month after drawing at rates negotiated between sellers and buyers.

The Finance Ministry also extended to 140 days from 120 days the maximum period of import usance — the maximum term allowed for deferred payments for import deals — for all commodities other than capital goods and consumer durables. The ministry earlier had extended the term for capital and durable goods to 140 days.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 0.7%

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI) — U.S. wholesale prices advanced 0.7 percent in May, a considerable slowdown from the previous month, but unemployment worsened, rising to 6.1 percent of the work force, the government said today.

The May increase in wholesale prices — the freshest barometer of inflation — was moderate when compared with April's 1.3-percent jump, the largest monthly gain in 3½ years, but still was an uncomfortable 8.4 percent on an annual rate basis. The Carter administration has predicted that inflation for all of 1978 would be about 7 percent. Wholesale prices have now increased by at least 6.0 percent in every month this year.

The Labor Department's producer price index for finished consumer goods — eatables ready for sale to retailers — gained 0.5 percent last month, a sharp improvement from April's 1.9-percent increase and the smallest since last December's 0.4 percent.

However, consumer finished goods excluding food moved upward by 0.8 percent, the second fastest of the year, the department said. This compares with a 31-percent increase in April, due primarily to a sharp jump in jewelry prices.

The producer price index for finished goods stood at 193.0 in May, based on 1967 equals 100. During the past year, overall wholesale prices were up 7.0 percent and food was 7.6 percent higher than a year earlier, the department said.

Consumer-ready food prices showed considerable improvement, the department said. Prices declined for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, processed poultry, beef and veal and pork. Other drops came for milled rice and roasted coffee.

Prices rose less in May than in the previous month for flour-based mixes and doughs, dairy products and miscellaneous processed foods, the department said.

Consumer durables gained 1.2 percent last month, considerably smaller than April's 2.8-percent rise but still the second highest since October 1974, the department said.

Price increases were larger in May than in April for passenger cars and tires and tubes. Cost gains were less than in April for household appliances, floor coverings, household furniture and mobile homes, the department said.

The department said wholesale prices at the intermediate level gained 0.6 percent last month, slightly higher than in April but considerably below the first three months of the year.

However, intermediate goods costs went up by 2.6 percent, an indication that food at the finished stage may move upward at a faster clip next month. Crude prices advanced only 0.3 percent, the best performance in that category since last September.

Jobless Rate Up  
To 6.1% in May

The U.S. unemployment rate increased to 6.1 percent in May — the fourth consecutive month of stagnant job market conditions. The department also said the labor force reached 100 million persons for the first time in history, an increase of 500,000 from April.

Of that number, however, only 310,000 people found work in May, causing the unemployment rate to rise from April's 6 percent. The department estimated 94.1 million U.S. residents were working in May, while 6.1 million were hopeful of finding jobs.

The unemployment rate among adult men was unchanged at 4.2 percent because big gains by men between 20 and 24 offset job losses by those aged 25 to 54. The jobless rate among women jumped from 5.8 to 6.3 percent.

There was some good news for teen-agers. Their jobless rate continued to improve, dropping to 16.5 percent from 16.9 percent in April.

W. German Jobless Falls  
8.7% in May to 4% Rate

NUREMBERG, West Germany, June 2 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's unemployment total plummeted 8.7 percent in May from April to 4 percent of the work force — its lowest point in more than four years.

The seasonally unadjusted jobless total in May was 913,000, down from 1,000,429, or 4.4 percent in April and also below 946,500 in May 1977.

A government spokesman said Bonn was extremely pleased, especially with the pronounced decline in youth unemployment, which he said dropped at a 10 percent faster rate than the overall average. The nation's unemployment rate has been steadily declining since February, when it stood at 5.4 percent.

"We can now see the light at the end of the tunnel," the spokesman said. However, Josef Stügel, president of the Federal Labor Institute in Bonn, said that one should not be misled by the sharp decline, as it has more to do with seasonal factors than an upswing in the West German economy, which he said still can't be detected.

Mr. Stügel spoke of a "heavy labor market," especially in industrial centers. He said the lowest unemployment decline, 6.7 percent, was in the heavily industrial state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The biggest drop, 13.3 percent, was in southern Bavaria, a region especially sensitive to seasonal factors, he said.

Unemployment is one of West Germany's most politically sensitive economic indicators. While the government was ebullient about the decline, spokesmen for the opposition CDU-CSU coalition claimed that, seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed still stood at over a million.

One Christian Socialist politician

in Bonn said, "this shouldn't give anyone too much hope. Our economic lull is in no way over."

Separately, the Economics Ministry in Bonn reported that the West German seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by a preliminary 2 percent in April from March but up 0.5 percent from April 1977.

The index, based on 1970 equals 100, was at a preliminary 120.9 in April compared with an upward revised 115.8 in March but down from 121.5 in April 1977.

The ministry said the production increase had been felt in virtually all sectors.

Soviet Ruling  
May Place Tax  
On Foreigners

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Foreign organizations and individuals could have to pay income taxes in the Soviet Union, may for the first time, under a new law the Supreme Soviet Parliament passed earlier this month.

Western economic experts who studied the law said it appeared intended to give the Soviet authorities the legal basis for taxing foreigners on the principle of reciprocity and may be aimed at countries where the Soviet Union encounters particular tax difficulties.

The experts said the law appears to provide for a 40-percent tax on the income derived in the Soviet Union by locally based offices of foreign companies.

But many sources in Peru doubt that the Peruvian people will stand for any more severe austerity measures unless the government takes repressive measures.

Foreigners Active Wall St. Buyers  
In Recent Rally, Trade Group Says

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, June 2 (WP) — The Securities Industry Association, a main trade group for Wall Street's brokerage industry, reported yesterday that "foreigners were both active participants in the initial stage of the rally and substantial net purchasers," of equities in New York.

Foreign purchases of U.S. equities began to accelerate in March with net purchases of \$492 million, according to the report, the highest level since the same month the year before. Two-thirds of the buying came from European investors, primarily British and West German.

"In April, when the explosive rally took off, net foreign purchases increased over the March level by 30 percent, and this trend seems to have continued into early May," the report said.

The actual increase in April could be substantially more than 30 percent since the statistics were gathered based on the settlement date for stock trades. Since a large part of the market turnover took place in the final week in April, when volume averaged 40 million shares a day, the transactions would not be reflected until the May data becomes available.

European sources accounted for \$319 million or 65 percent of the total March purchases by foreigners, well above the \$174 million purchased by the Midwest oil exporting nations, which had been the primary net purchasers of stocks during 1976.

"The available data gives no evidence that Midwest investors have curtailed their buying program for U.S. equities but rather that they did not accelerate their purchases relative to overall foreign activity," the report noted.

Commodity Prices Seen Falling in '78

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ) — International prices of primary producers' commodity exports, excluding petroleum, are forecast to fall 8.8 percent this year, compared with a rise of 21.3 percent last year and a gain of 15.1 percent in 1976, according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

An expected 13-percent drop in food-export prices, receding from a 35.6-percent surge in 1977, will largely be responsible for the reversal in overall commodity prices, the independent British group says in its latest quarterly report.

Metals and minerals prices are likely to decline 3.9 percent before new record highs are reached by late 1978, and prices of agricultural goods are expected to fall by 2.2 percent.

"Last year saw diverging trends in commodity markets," the institute notes, given the "speculative movements of food prices, particularly such tropical products as coffee, cocoa, tea and oilseeds. This year, it indicates, the price swings should be more moderate and even."

"Aggregate food prices," the report states, "are still dominated by the volatility of a few commodities and prices of industrial materials by the uncertain outlook, the relatively slow growth of demand and the ex-

cessive-producers' stocks of some, though not all, products."

The institute says it does not foresee any "major changes" in grain prices. "Firm prices are now expected until the end of the summer, later developments depend on the harvest."

Agreements' Hope Gone

GENEVA, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Developing countries appear to have given up trying to persuade industrial states to join in an integrated set of agreements covering all major commodities produced by the third world.

"The dream of 18 commodities

Mitsubishi Metal  
Posts 7.4% Loss

TOKYO, June 2 — Net profit for Mitsubishi Metal fell 7.4 percent in the year ended March 31 to 1.48 billion yen (about \$6.7 million) from 1.59 billion yen last year. Sales also dropped 11.1 percent to 195.92 billion yen from 217.5 billion yen.

In other Japanese earnings reports for the period, net income for Nippon Light Metal fell 30.9 percent to 6.82 billion yen from 9.93 billion yen. Sales rose 7.42 percent to 221.99 billion yen from 205.51 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Gas-Chemical's net fell 19.8 percent to 1.78 billion yen from 2.22 billion yen. Sales fell 5.55 percent to 121.39 billion yen from 127.99 billion yen.

agreements has disappeared," says Alister McIntyre, commodities division director at Unctad, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that is a forum for pressing third world aims. However, the official adds, Unctad's integrated program for commodities "remains, albeit in modified form."

Full agreements may be impossible for many and perhaps most of the 18 commodities originally specified in the program, but "a diluted common fund" still could result from continuing talks in Geneva, he says.

As first envisioned, a common fund would make up to \$6 billion available to support commodity prices in world markets, but current thinking would make it a more modest adjustment to existing commodity pacts.

Separately, Unctad reported its index of dollar prices of main commodities, exported by developing nations rose to 224 in April from 222 in March, but was down from 278 a year earlier. However, in terms of special drawing rights, the International Monetary Fund's reserve unit of account, the index was at 197 in April, unchanged from 197 in March but sharply down from 260 a year ago. Both indexes are based on 1972 equals 100.



Orestis Vidalis

PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS

Owens-Corning Fiberglas has announced the appointment of Orestis Vidalis as vice president — Middle East operations. He was formerly managing director of the company's Middle East regional headquarters in Athens.

Ulrich Merten has been appointed senior vice president of the Bank of America and head of the Latin America Caribbean division credit and marketing based in Caracas.

Mr. Merten, who has been regional vice president in charge of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, succeeds Arthur Giraldi, who is retiring.

Antoine Hadaya has been promoted to area vice president of Chesebrough-Pond's, based in Geneva. Mr. Hadaya was previously director of agents markets in the Middle East-Pakistan, headquartered in Beirut.

Chemical Bank has named David Strecker as vice president of the Brussels bank where he will direct the corporate banking department for Belgium. He was formerly in charge of public relations for Chemical bank in London.

U.K. Reserves  
Decline in May

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Britain's official reserves fell by \$377 million in May to \$16,661 billion, the Treasury said today.

May marked the fourth successive month in which the reserves declined since peaking at \$20,868 billion in January.

"Reasonably active" intervention by the Bank of England on the foreign exchange market in support of the pound during the early part of the month, as well as after the announcement of the nation's latest money supply figures, which showed quickening growth, was largely responsible for the \$650-million "underlying drop" in the reserves, sources said.

Dollar Declines  
On Broad Front

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell against most major currencies today, furthering a nearly three-week downturn and leading some dealers to predict continued weakness next week.

There was some preliminary speculation that, given the dollar's retreat from the peaks reached in mid-May, there may be a renewed round of selling. An especially swift 5.6-percent decline of the dollar against the Swiss franc since May 16 could be a precursor of similar falls in relation to the Deutsche mark and yen, some dealers said.

The dollar fell 1.05 centimes to 1.8820 Swiss francs today — its lowest level since April 13. It slipped to a low against the Deutsche mark of 2.0790 but later recovered to 2.0815 DM. It closed at 221.13 yen, its lowest level since April 17, and fell by half a centime to 4.5863 French francs. The Canadian dollar, meanwhile, firmed by 19 points to 59.47 U.S. cents.

Credito Italiano

The annual and special stockholders' meeting of Credito Italiano was held in Genoa under the Chairmanship of Prof. Silvio Golzio on April 28, 1978.

The annual stockholders' meeting approved the statement of condition as at December 31, 1977 which shows a net profit of Lire 8,433,146,096. The stockholders have resolved the allocation of such net profit for Lire 3 thousand million to reserves and the distribution of a 12% dividend equivalent to Lire 60 for each Lire 500 par value share.

The statement of condition at year-end also shows deposits for Lire 14,317 thousand million. Loans for Lire 9,591 thousand million and investments in securities for Lire 3,414 thousand million.

As far as the international activity is particularly concerned, the results have been rewarding and have induced the Bank to widen the range of its own organization abroad with the opening of an Agency in Los Angeles. The network of overseas Branches, coupled with the one of the Representatives and Affiliates located in the major financial centres in the world, places the Bank in the best position to offer its clientele an ample range of international services.

The annual stockholders' meeting has also elected the new Board of Directors for the next three years, the term of office of the old Board of Directors having terminated. The Board of Directors is accordingly constituted as follows: Silvio Golzio, Michele De Micheli, Leo Solari, Lucio Rondelli, Mario Rivocechi, Giovanni Agnelli, Fausto Calabria, Giuseppe Cassano, Fedele Cova, Enrico De Mita, Enrico Redaelli Spreafico, Ugo Tabanelli, Guido Zanardi.

A special stockholders' meeting has approved the increase of the Bank's capital from 45 to 80 thousand million Lire in order to establish a better ratio between capital and assets under management. Such capital increase will be effected, to the extent of 25 thousand million Lire by the transfer of surplus to capital and to the extent of 10 thousand million Lire against subscriptions in cash.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1977

ASSETS	(in millions of lire)	LIABILITIES	(in millions of lire)
Cash and funds with the Bank of Italy	L 1,977,049	Capital	L 45,000
Ordinary Treasury Bills and other securities	L 3,414,914	Reserves	L 25,500
Bills in hand	L 764,376	Monetary revaluations reserve	L 29,637
Contango loans	L 11,670	Profit brought forward from previous years	L 134
Advances and other accounts - customers, correspondent banks	L 8,815,476	Special reserve	L 61,096
Participations	L 78,057	Reserve fund for possible loan losses	L 178,865
Buildings, equipment and furniture	L 155,608	Securities' fluctuation fund	L 60,000
Investment of the staff severance pay fund	L 4,585	Sundry risk insurance fund	L 10,000
Other assets	L 545,825	Current and deposit accounts	L 14,317,623
	L 15,767,560	Staff severance pay fund	L 200,014
Customers' liabilities	L 1,641,532	Provision for taxation	L 42,354
Forward transactions in securities and foreign exchange	L 1,580,319	Sundry funds	L 9,450
Cross accounts	L 4,893,729	Provision for depreciation	L 58,652
	L 23,863,140	Other liabilities	L 721,002
		Net profit for the year	L 8,433
		Engagements, contingent liabilities and cross accounts	L 15,767,560
			L 8,095,580
			L 23,863,140

The Board of Directors in a meeting held after the stockholders' meeting has confirmed Chairman, Prof. Silvio Golzio and Vice Chairmen, Messrs. Michele De Micheli and Leo Solari.

The dividend is payable at all branches of Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia as from May 19, 1978 against coupon Number 12.







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## Jim Fregosi Named

# Angels Fire Manager Garcia

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 2 (AP) — Dave Garcia was fired as manager of the California Angels yesterday and replaced by Jim Fregosi.

Fregosi, 36, an original member of the Angels, has been a utility infielder with the Pittsburgh Pirates. He will take over as nonplaying manager when the Angels play the Boston Red Sox at Anaheim tonight.

Fregosi becomes the American League team's eighth manager since the team was formed before the 1961 season. He follows Bill Rigney, the late Lefty Phillips, Del Rice, Bobby Winkles, Dick Williams, Norm Sherry and Garcia.

In making the announcement that Fregosi would replace Garcia, General Manager Gene Autry, president and chairman, said: "We felt the Angels needed more motivation and that Fregosi is the type of individual to fill that bill."

Garcia, 57, took over the Angels last July 11 when Sherry was fired. Garcia was dismissed despite a start that saw California post a 25-21 record, 1½ games behind the division-leading Oakland A's in the AL West.

"I was surprised at the news but, at the same time, having been in this business for so long, nothing surprises me," said Garcia after being informed of the change. "I'm disappointed; of all the jobs I've had this was the best, but I'm not going to worry about it."

"I'm not going into the bathroom and cut my throat," he said. "I wish I was still there but that's not the case. I have to believe when people do things they do them because they think it's right. If the people in command think they have to make a change, they do it."

The Angels' job was Garcia's first as a manager in the big leagues. He spent 15 years as a minor league manager, 14 years as a scout and more than six years as a major league coach.

Fregosi spent 11 years as a member of the Angels, compiling a batting average of .268. He holds 10 club offensive records and was a three-time winner of the owner's trophy as the team's most valuable player.

A spokesman said that the Angels' coaching staff of John McNamara, Bob Skinner, Bob Clear, Marv Grissom and Jimmy Reese will remain intact.

"It's always difficult to replace a manager, particularly one as nice a guy as Dave Garcia," said Autry. "However, I'm sure Dave understands our problem."

High hopes have abounded for the team the last two seasons, mainly because of the signing of Joe Rudi, Don Baylor, Bobby Grich and Lyman Bostock and trades that brought Ron Fairly, Brian Downing, Rick Miller, Dave LaRoche, Chris Knapp and Don Aase.



Dave Garcia

## Palmer's 3d Shutout Blanks Yankees

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — Jim Palmer pitched his third straight shutout yesterday in the Baltimore Orioles' 1-0 victory over the New York Yankees.

Palmer, 7-4, yielded only two hits to the Yankees, weak singles by Lou Piniella and Chris Chambliss, in securing his 201st major-league triumph and 49th career shutout, one more than San Diego's Gaylord Perry, to take the lead among active pitchers.

The 32-year-old, three-time Cy Young award winner was blasé. "Just another shutout," he said. "It was just a win and I just happened to pitch a shutout again. I don't think about shutouts when I go out there. I just try to give up as few runs as I can. It was just a very bad 1-0 game."

Palmer, who walked five and struck out two, has won four games in a row. Rick Berra, 2-1, who beat Palmer earlier in the year, allowed four hits in seven innings. The Orioles' run came in the fifth when Doug DeCinces walked on four pitches and took second on Rick Dempsey's single. DeCinces moved to third when Mark Belanger hit into a double play, and when Larry Harlow walked and stole second, reserve catcher Cliff Johnson threw the ball into center field, scoring DeCinces.

Tigers 4, Brewers 3

At Detroit, Ron LeFlore drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single, and bullpen ace John Hiller assisted Jim Slaton, 5-2, who got Detroit's third consecutive victory after seven straight losses. Hiller got his sixth save. Sal Bando hit a two-run homer in the first inning and Robin Yount hit a sacrifice fly in the second to score Sixto Lezcano for Milwaukee, but Slaton settled down. Slaton gave way to Hiller in the eighth after yielding a triple to Paul Molitor and a walk.

Royals 10, Mariners 0

At Kansas City, Dennis Leonard, 4-8, who lost five straight games in May, tossed a six-hit shut-

out that boosted Kansas City into first place by four percentage points over Oakland in the American League West. Darrell Porter doubled home three runs for the Royals in the second inning, and George Brett also had three RBIs on a pair of doubles in Kansas City's 14-hit attack. Tom House, 3-4, the first of four Seattle pitchers, took the loss.

At Arlington, Texas, Toby Harrah, who came into the game hitting only .201, hit his second homer of the season, a three-run shot in the seventh inning that snapped a 7-7 tie and gave Texas a season high in run production. Rookie Steve Cramer, 1-1, the third Texas pitcher, was the winner.

## Elbow Pain Sidelines Carew

MINNEAPOLIS, June 2 (AP) — Minnesota first baseman Rod Carew arrived here for X-rays on his right elbow today, but both he and his doctor believe he will be back in the lineup soon.

Team physician, Dr. Harvey O'Phelan, says that the six-time American League batting champion is suffering from minor tendonitis.

"Carew has had some problems with his elbow for about 10 days," O'Phelan said. "He aggravated the injury in Texas and decided to come home to find out what was wrong. After looking at X-rays I'm convinced that Carew will be able to play again in a couple of days."

Carew flew home yesterday, when the Twins and Rangers had an open date and missed last night's 10-7 loss to Texas in Arlington.

## Borg Eliminates Fagel In 3d French Open Bid

PARIS, June 2 (AP) — Top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden, with machine-like power and precision, defeated Rick Fagel, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0 today in his bid for a third French Open tennis title.

The 21-year-old Wimbledon champion had little trouble matching Fagel's big whipping forehand and took 65 minutes to cut down the 24-year-old Columbia University graduate from Miami.

Borg's flawless performance was similar to the top form he showed earlier this week at Roland Garros Stadium in dispatching France's Eric Deblicker.

Borg, who won the Italian Open last week, won the French Open in 1974 and 1975, and now appears the heavy favorite to defeat defending champion Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, seeded No. 2.

Vilas was forced to five sets yesterday by Billy Martin of Palo Verde, Calif. Despite a final set comeback to take the match, Vilas was far from impressive.

Borg meets Italy's Paolo Bettinelli in the third round of the \$400,000 competition on Sunday. Borg has beaten the Italian twice before without a loss.

"It was easy," Borg said after his match with Fagel. "I felt I was going in being healthy well. I was thinking 'I'll make the passing shot before I even hit it.'"

Harold Solomon and Corrado Barazzutti also won today and Mexico's Raul Ramirez eliminated Antonio Zangarelli.

Nu-6 seeded Ramirez, twice a semifinalist here, had little trouble in overcoming Italy's fourth-ranked player, who failed to adapt to the Mexican's serve-volley strategy.

Defending women's champion Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia advanced by beating Betsy Nagelsen of the United States, 6-4, 6-2. Other women joining the field of 16 included Kathy May of the United States, Lesley Bowrey of Australia and Helga Maschhoff of West Germany.

Yesterday, 34-year-old Arthur Ashe continued his comeback. Sidelined last year with a heel injury and an eye ailment, he turned in another strong performance.

"I wouldn't bet my last dollar on my chances here," Ashe said after defeating Argentina's Jose Luis Clerc, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. "But I think I have a good chance to win at Wimbledon later this month."

And perhaps the biggest surprise of the second-round was the fall of Italy's Adriano Panatta to American Jeff Borowiak, 5-7, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

## Official in L.A. Seeks a Vote on Funding Games

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (AP) — The city controller has stepped into the controversy over Los Angeles' bid for the 1984 Olympic Games, outlining plans for placing another obstacle in the way of bringing the Games here.

Controller Ira Reiner said yesterday that he will lead a campaign to place on the November ballot a proposition that would prohibit the use of city tax funds to promote the Games.

Reiner criticized Mayor Tom Bradley, a major proponent of bringing the Games here, as having "allowed himself to become insensitive to the public's feelings. Not even Proposition 13, a controversial property tax limitation initiative on next Tuesday's ballot, seems to have alerted the mayor to the fact that the people of Los Angeles are a good deal more concerned about taxes than they are about 'saving the Olympics.'"

Reiner added that he has received a pledge of help from the people leading the property tax revolt in California. He said the "Yes on 13 Committee," which gathered more than 500,000 signatures to qualify Proposition 13 for the primary election, has offered its help in gathering the necessary 115,279 signatures to qualify an Olympic initiative for the ballot.

The International Olympic Committee has given Los Angeles until July 31 to sign a contract accepting all IOC rules, which include complete financial responsibility for the Games by the city and the United States Olympic Committee.

Bradley has said the city will attempt to find an insurance company that will insure the city against financial liability. However, there has been much skepticism among city officials and civic leaders that such a company could be found.

## Thursday's Line Scores

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New York	000 000-0 2 0	Palmer
DETROIT	001 000-4 3 0	Palmer
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